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The Macdonald FARM Journal



VOL. 20, NO. 4

APRIL, 1959



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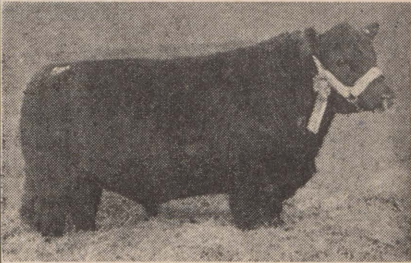
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Joe Taylor.

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Editorial

Macdonald Seeks the Ideal Pig

There is a subtle difference between the terms "experimentation" and "research" which is worth some careful thought now that the Canadian pig world is being told of the new Macdonald plan for a great new pig breeding program. Sometimes we suspect that when colleges and government agencies undertake some project having to do with agriculture they are not always in search of a new idea. Instead, their aim is often to prove or disprove a contention which has already originated elsewhere.

This is nor nearly so true in field crops perhaps, as with animal husbandry, and undoubtedly many of our finest grain varieties are the gift of our schools and experimental farms. But in animal husbandry, the achievements of the private individual have all too often left the experimental farms far behind. Consider the major livestock developments of this century and that fact is uncomfortably easy to prove.

Lest we be unfair to our official agriculturists, let us say that their failure to lead the way is probably related very closely to the matter of economics. It doesn't cost very much to set up a plant breeding program, nor does it take so much time to get results. But animals are costly, particularly if some new or exotic breed has to be procured to fill out some corner of the plan. And it takes a lot of time for such experiments to prove themselves.

And yet in a day and age when animal husbandry must avail itself of every chromosome and every revolutionary idea which has the slightest chance of contributing to a new discovery, it must

be increasingly clear that we can no longer rely on the adventure and free will offerings of private breeders for the advances which alone will keep the livestock industry abreast of the times.

So it is heartening to discover that the plans which have just been announced by the Animal Husbandry Department at Macdonald College are definitely for research, and not for mere experimentation. As Prof. L. H. Hamilton puts it: "We haven't yet found a pig which will full-feed to market weight and consistently dress Grade A. We're out to find that pig. We've got to find it!"

The College is equally aware of the fact that this ideal pig will in all probability be a cross bred of some sort. What kind of cross? At this date, one cannot even guess. It may be of two breeds only. It may be of three or even more. Doubtlessly, it will take a lot of time, talent and money to find out.

Macdonald has the talent. Its first crossbreeding experiments are now being read with startled interest right across the country. It also has the promise of provincial backing for sustaining such a program if some other funds can be found of financing the considerable first costs of getting the plan established. The most important of these first costs is that of a pig barn of the special construction which will be necessary to conduct extensive tests. Such a barn must be much more expensive than an ordinary pig barn, as it must be well equipped for individual feeding and observation. It should also have its own slaughter house and farrowing pens.

The College already has drawn up the blueprints of such a barn and estimates the cost at \$50,000 or more. Knowing how easy it is for professors to underestimate money problems, we suspect that the cost will be more.

But whatever the cost, we feel sure that the money must be found, and it seems only reasonable to expect that those parties which are most likely to profit from the results of such research will contribute. It seems to us that our packing houses, our feed companies and the swine men themselves will think of any money given to the project not as a gift, but as a lasting investment of the utmost importance.

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1959

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Macdonald College

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FIFTY YEARS IN SCHOOL

Why should we expect education to remain static in an age which is whirling with change?

by
Prof. David Munro

DURING the half century since Macdonald College was founded there have been drastic and remarkable changes in the communities it serves. The farms have been transformed as the horse has yielded his place to the tractor; the homes have been greatly altered by the introduction of the electric stove, the frigidaire and the radio; and the little red school house has vanished from the countryside. Among members of the older generation

there is inevitably a feeling of nostalgia for the buggy, the wood stove and the spelling match but it must be perfectly clear to everyone that two world wars, an economic depression, an industrial boom and a social revolution resulting from a myriad of scientific inventions have led us across a boundary over which we can never return except in memory. We live in a world that is very different from the one our grandfathers knew.

Perhaps the changes in agriculture and home economics have been more spectacular than those in education but they are certainly no more fundamental. Educational services have been greatly expanded, educational budgets have been increased, educational standards have been raised steadily. These changes are easily recognized and, to some extent, readily understood. Yet the average citizen is still somewhat baffled by the progress in educational methods and principles and he finds difficulty in recognizing the issues which lie beneath the controversies that arise from time to time.

Much of our progress in education can, of course, be traced to the steady improvement in our

understanding of the child. Psychologists like Sir Francis Galton and William McDougall in England, G. Stanley Hall and William James in the United States, made it clear at the beginning of this century that the human being is an organic structure and that learning is not purely a mental or passive process but one in which emotional and physical development are deeply involved. Guided by these principles, research workers began to investigate the processes of learning and the methods of teaching. Old methods were investigated: new methods were introduced. The "A, B, C." method of teaching reading was supplemented by the appropriate use of phonics and finally transformed into the "Sentence-Story" plan; the "meaning" method in arithmetic replaced the mere memorization of formulae; elementary experiences in the study of health and nature were organized around simple projects in science. Most important of all, however, variations in method were recognized as necessary in meeting different levels of skill, of ability, of interest, such as are bound to occur in any group of individuals, either children or adults.

Some of these studies were conducted by Madame Montessori, an Italian medical doctor, who began her career by organizing a program for the education of feeble-minded children. Surprised by the unexpected progress of her pupils, she applied the same principles to children of normal intelligence and this phase of her work began in the *Casi dei Bambini* at Rome in 1907 — the year Macdonald College opened its doors. From then until her death in 1952, Montessori travelled and talked in many countries, interpreting her theories which recognized the obvious differences between the child and the adult. The child, she explained, is in a continual state of growth, while the adult has reached his norm. Thus the teacher must first of all understand the laws of human growth and appreciate the differences between human beings. Montessori developed a graded program of practical work experiences to be used from the years of early childhood through adolescence but her name is inevitably connected with the program of the pre-school years.

A year after Dr. Montessori began her experiment in Rome another unconventional educational movement was started with the



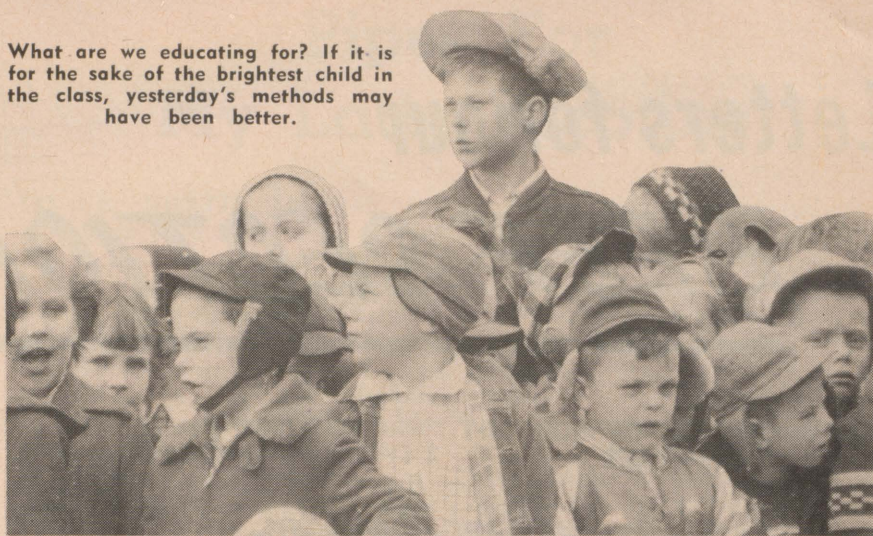
A generation ago, these children would have received their morning exercise by walking to school. Now we provide a bus to pick them up and they get their exercise in an air conditioned gym. The taxpayer sometimes complains.

publication, by a distinguished English soldier, Baden-Powell, of "Scouting for Boys." This set in motion an international movement based on learning and discipline through the child's own experience. While originally intended for adolescent boys it soon developed auxiliary branches for girls and for younger children and the spirit of brotherhood which it fostered was adapted to meet widely differing national loyalties and religious beliefs. Whether it was linked with the institutions of formal education or religion or operated independently, Scouting made an important contribution to education both in practice and theory.

Eight years later, in 1916, John Dewey published "Democracy in Education," which was probably the most influential of his books. Unlike Montessori and Baden-Powell, he was himself a teacher and his theories were based both on the psychological ideas of Hall and James and on his own observations in his Laboratory School in Chicago. The School, he was convinced, could not be separated from the home or the community. Indeed he stated bluntly that the ideal home must be the model for the ideal school. Thus he also helped to establish the concept of education as a rounded process in which the learner's part must be active, consistent and continuous. Challenging the old approach to teaching by which the child was a passive recipient, exposed (though all too frequently unaffected) by what the adult wanted him to know, Dewey transferred the emphasis to the needs, the interests and the abilities of children who, he said, had latent desires to communicate, to investigate, to appreciate, and to create. Like Montessori he was convinced that the teacher's function is not so much to judge as to help the child to learn.

About the same time Binet's method of testing intelligence was introduced to this continent by Terman (thus creating a new interest in educational measurement that has continued ever since. Like Montessori, Binet began his experiments with feeble-minded children but his tests were gradually adopted to measure and predict the abilities of the normal child as well and they were first used on a large scale during the First World War to test recruits for the American army. Improved and developed by other psychologists, par-

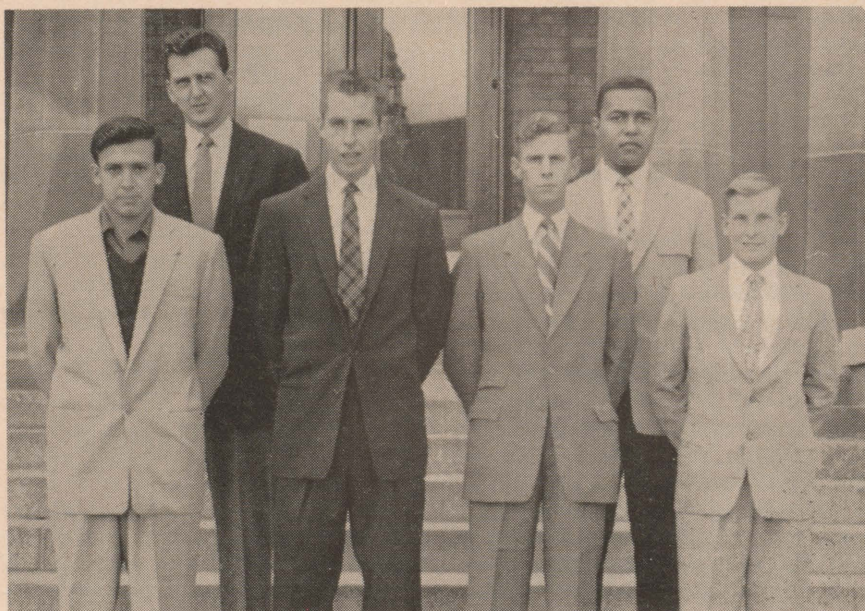
What are we educating for? If it is for the sake of the brightest child in the class, yesterday's methods may have been better.



ticularly E.L. Thorndyke, a wide range of tests was devised for individual skills and subjects and for the appraisal of general abilities and interests. The child study movement had reshaped the program of the school, linking it with the broad experiences of the child outside the classroom: the testing movement was used to measure these experiences and to relate them to performance in adult life.

These, then, are some of the significant movements in modern education during the past fifty years. They have been interpreted and misinterpreted by exponents and critics who have carried them to all sorts of extremes. On one hand there has developed what has

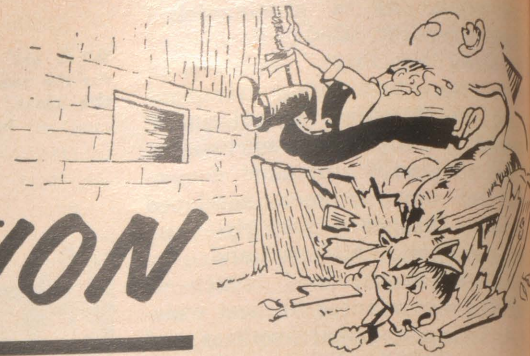
been called the "romantic cult of the child" in which the child is not only the dominating but also the controlling force in education. On the other, there are those who pretend that false measurement is better than no measurement at all and make a fetish of marks, even when they are invalid. Obviously there is much to study and much to understand in modern education, much about which the professional teacher and the interested parent need to be well informed. To provide intelligent leadership in preparing teachers and in explaining these movements to the public thus becomes the task of the Institute of Education at Macdonald College during the next fifty years.



Macdonald College has always stressed the practical side of learning. Above is the graduating class in this year's diploma course in Agriculture.

Front Row, left to right: Roberto Morice; Stewart Robertson; William Phillips; Donald Johnston. Back Row, left to right: Philip Grant-Suttie; Colin Gentles Absent — Luis Alberto Lavala.

Letters for our *BEEF SECTION*



GOT A KICK OUT OF WOODLOT ARTICLES

Dear Mr. Green:

I sure got a big bang out of the series of letters by Prof. A.R.C. Jones and yourself on woodlot management. It's always refreshing to have a little good-natured fun and banter along with some food for sound thought.

But I've been more concerned than most about the way the big lumber companies are coming through Quebec and depleting our valuable stock of hardwoods. At the rate they are going, there'll be hardly a sugar bush left by the end of 1975.

I know it's hard for a farmer to hang on these days, and that when he sells his bush he sometimes has to do this to save his skin. But here's my advice to Duplessis, or to whatever man of his makes the laws about such things — make it illegal and punishable by law to cut any maple in this province that is less than 10 inches in diameter at the butt. This practice of cutting young maple for pulp or firewood is a shameful waste.

Oldtimer

NEED TO UNITE

Dear Editor:

The time has come for the Canadian farmer to do something about the situation that government meddling has been unable to correct.

Individually, we all work to produce more so that we can raise our standard of living to a level nearer that of the laboring man or the small businessman.

...Collectively, we produce so much milk that the price stays low and we can scarcely make ends meet.

We must unite; work out production schedules, control our market by controlling production.

...People say, "You can never get the farmers to stick together." Are the farmers less intelligent

than their city brothers? No!

This is your challenge, farmer. If you do not arise to meet it, you have no right to criticize government, weather, or luck.

We need leaders; we need ideas. Let's go!

Allard M. Peterson

QUESTIONS MILKING INTERVALS

Dear Editor:

will you kindly ask your readers how their production has fared after being on the 10-14 hour milking interval for several years?

From the experimental work on this subject, by several stations, the over-all production wasn't affected. But I sincerely believe that, if an honest appraisal is made by those of us who are on the 10-14 hour, we will frankly admit that our production has been affected by this change.

Herb Ballou

NON-FARMERS CONTROL

Dear Mr. Green:

In our farm organizations the non-farmers always seem to steer the farmers into their way of thinking for their benefit. The farmer is in the barrel; the non-farmer controls the cover.

How many of our farm laws, rules, and so forth have been written by farmers and voted in by farm vote?

Bernard S.

WE QUIT FARMING

Dear Editor:

We decided last June that we could not even afford good cows so we held a public auction and returned to work for a large company.

We enjoyed farming and our sons were very sorry to leave the freedom of the farm. My husband and I tried to operate a dairy herd

of between 20 and 30 mature cows. We tried to grow our own grain and hay.

My hat is off to those who can stick with it and make a living from it. There certainly is a wonderful feeling when you see the brown of the earth change to the beautiful green of sprouting grain and, as the weeks go by, see the cows frolic about when turned on to new pasture.

It was real satisfaction to see the cows freshen with peak production and test higher than the year before. Also a pleasure to see a young heifer settle into the routine of milking without much fuss. Our 22 cow herd average was 43 pounds butterfat and better than 8,000 pounds of milk.

That was one of our problems; we couldn't get our number up and keep it there. One heifer of good breeding died just before she was due to calve. The calf was wrapped up in the cord and cut off the intestinal passage of the heifer. Another good cow died of cancer.

We bought three cows from a good herd and one was killed by a train before she could calve and give us any return on our investment. Another of this group wouldn't settle, as was the case with our heifers. The third one turned out just average.

We purchased 11 cows from various people and brought them into the home herd, which we purchased from my husband's family. Of the 11 cows, two were really good, two we sold in a few months, one was so badly abused by the herd she lost her calf at five months. Two others weren't much good but were registered and we hoped to get heifers from them — we got bulls!

A lot of the cows we purchased were dry when we purchased them and some were near the end of their lactation. Even so, our herd average was good.

What the answer is to the farm

problem I don't know. I hope that someday they can receive monetary reward for their hard work. Satisfaction in growing things doesn't pay the grocer. It is a good life if you can make enough to live on. We don't live "high" nor do we desire to. We just want to be able to educate our three sons and be around to see our grandchildren someday. I don't believe we would have been able to keep going at the pace we were going on the farm.

Mrs. R. S.

QUARTERLY HOG SURVEY

The March quarterly hog survey of the Bureau of Statistics indicated that, as of March 1, 1959, the number of pigs on farms totaled 6,343,000 — an increase of 29% from a year ago (up 31% in the East and 27% in the West).

Sow farrowings in December, January and February were estimated to be 32% higher than the estimated number in the same period last year (up 45% in the East and 13% in the West).

Numbers of sows expected to farrow in March, April and May show an increase of 16% over a year ago. On this basis the combined December to May increase this year would be 22%, compared to a 23% increase shown by the December survey results released in January.

In interpreting the above results, some things should be kept in mind. The first is that the data is partly based on reported farmers' intentions, which may quite conceivably change. The second is that the percentage change in farrowings is expressed in terms of the estimated number of farrowings a year ago. In view of actual marketings last fall, the latter may well have been *underestimated*. For this reason the indicated 22% change in the 1959 spring pig crop may not necessarily be interpreted as reflecting a potential increase of better than 20% in marketings next fall.

ADVERTISING

DEADLINE

MAY 1st 1959

Pipes For My Lady Nicotine

THE NORTH American Indians were the first to smoke, but in the past 500 years the habit has spread, and in the process tobacco pipes have evolved in fascinating variety. Recently Dr. W. O. Samson, an ethnologist and Curator of the Horniman Museum in London, spoke about their history and the interest of collecting them.

The earliest types, Dr. Samson said, were the stone tubes found in many mounds all over the United States. Later came many different pipes of stone, copper, bone and pottery. Pipes made of finely carved shale, often in the form of totem animals, are still made by the Haida Indians of British Columbia, and most people are familiar with the calumet or 'pipe of peace' smoked on ceremonial occasions — long stemmed fascinating pipes, often decorated with eagle or other birds' feathers and locks of women's hair and interlaced with horsehair."

There is little doubt Dr. Samson said, that tobacco smoking in its various forms was first seen by Columbus when he discovered America in 1492 and on later journeys; although no pipes had been seen in Europe before the middle of the 16th Century. Credit is given to Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake for introducing the smoking habit into England. In 1573 ladle like pipes were reported as being in use; in 1586 the pipe became fashionable. In 1602 silver pipes were mentioned by Sir William Vaughan... The first clay pipes were made in the last ten years of the 16th Century and soon became the fashion — were almost immediately adopted and typical English pipe. They by Holland and Germany. In 1619 the pipemakers had received their first charter from James I, and had chosen the apt motto — *let brotherly love continue*. In the 17th Century clay pipes were valuable objects of barter in America, and when William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania purchased a tract of land, 300 pipes were included in the articles given in exchange.

Dr. Samson said that pipes from all over the world can be seen in the Horniman Museum,

and European examples include a snake pipe of glazed pottery from Staffordshire; a Cornish fisherman's pipe made from a crab's claw; long-stemmed pipes from Germany and Austria; South German pipes carved from the antlers of deer with bowls made of meerschaum, amber, wood or porcelain; Lapp pipes made from the antlers of reindeer, and the briarwood pipes which became firmly established after a French pipemaker visited Corsica, Napoleon's birthplace, in the 19th Century. He replaced his broken meerschaum pipe with one made of the local hardy, fine-grained briarwood.

Tobacco came to China at the end of the Ming dynasty, Dr. Samson said, probably to Fukien Province by way of the Phillipine island of Luzon from Central America. In North China and Tibet peasants smoked pipes made out of a single piece of bamboo wood with no separate bowl; even in parts of the country where the bowl was separate it was always very small, and the bamboo stem might have a mouthpiece of stone, metal, glass, jade or ivory. These pipes are not to be confused with opium pipes which differ in several details, and opium smoking had not developed until the 18th Century. The stem of the Japanese pipe was shorter than the Chinese, and both wood and metal were used. In the Shan states in Upper Burma Dr. Samson said were pipes made with fairly small clay bowls, joined to the stem with attractive silver ornaments.

In Turkey, smoking was not officially allowed until 1655. They produced the 'chibouque' with meerschaum or clay bowl and long slender stem; and there were different forms of the waterpipe — hookah, hubble-bubble or nargileh — in India, Turkey, Persia and China, as well as in Egypt and parts of Africa. Smoking was introduced into Africa by the Portuguese and the Dutch, and is a splendid field for collectors. Dr. Samson found the multiple-bowl types particularly amusing, and the Horniman Museum possesses a seven-bowl wooden pipe from South Africa.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

gives a

Report to the Province



ORCHARD SPRAYS

SEVENTY FIVE years ago a farmer of Bordeaux in France noticed that a mixture of copper sulphate and slaked lime, which he had sprinkled on some of his road-side grape vines to discourage passers-by from stealing the grapes, also protected these plants from disease which attacked the others. This is usually considered to be the beginning of the use of chemicals as pesticides in agriculture—though doubtless primitive methods were in use long before this. The term pesticide includes all of the many chemicals now used in the never-ending and ever-changing struggle which man must wage against all the natural enemies which threaten his cultivated crops, his domestic animals, or himself.

Most plant diseases are caused by fungus growths which live on

or in plants. Familiar examples of fungus diseases of plants are apple scab, Dutch elm disease, and wheat rust. Some plant diseases, however, are caused, like many human diseases, by bacteria and viruses. Examples of bacterial plant diseases are fire-blight of apple and pear trees, and the bacterial blight of beans. Examples of virus disease are the mosaics of tobacco, tomato and potato. A few, though important, plant diseases are due to growing conditions; severe cold causing blackheart of apple trees; lack of one or more of the elements in the soil, which plants need for healthy growth, causing deficiency diseases such as drought spot, or corky core of apples. One should also mention here spray injury of plants caused by the improper application of chemicals which are intended to protect them.



The big operator can afford machines like this, but a small grower can afford the same kind of spray.

Anyone who has not made a special study of the ever-increasing number of fungicides and insecticides now in use is likely to be bewildered and perplexed by the choice of pesticide chemicals offered for sale. There are several reasons for this bewildering array: a great impetus was given to scientific research for insecticides during the last war—an impetus which led, amongst other things, to the widespread use of DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons. This impetus has not abated. Many different pesticides are needed, for there is no single universal remedy for all plant pests, just as there is no single remedy for all human ailments, and the ideal pesticide would have to be, amongst other things, poisonous to pests but harmless to men and animals and to useful insects such as bees and the natural enemies of insects; it would have to be inexpensive, rainproof, compatible with other pesticide, harmless to tender leaves, etc. No such pesticide has yet been found. DDT, for instance, is very effective in controlling codling moth and some other orchard insect pests, and can be used in spray mixtures with most other spray materials, but it upsets the balance of nature by destroying too many parasitic and predatory insects, and so eventually leads to an increase in other orchard pests, such as European red mite and red-banded leafroller. It is also incompatible with lime sulphur sprays, cryolite and dinitros.

Although new insecticides are constantly appearing on the market, many of the old ones, such as Bordeaux mixture, are still in use.

Many pesticides, especially insecticides, seem to become less fatal to insects as the years go by. This is because the hardier insects survive and beget resistant progeny.

As the old pests are subdued, new ones take their place, either

because they multiply rapidly owing to the lack of competition, or because in spite of precautions, they are brought in from other parts of the world.

Government departments of agriculture investigate the many pesticides, count insect populations, and on the basis of these and other observations, publish precise recommendations to fruit growers. The Quebec Department of Agriculture issues a Spray Guide every year for the use of the apple growers, and an Orchard Spray Manual describing spray materials and machines, and the many orchard pests.

The instructions printed on the labels of spray materials by the manufacturer should be carefully followed, so as to avoid the risk of poisoning men and animals.

Pesticides should be used as sparingly as possible, and should be applied at the time when they are likely to be most effective, that is at the time when the pest is most vulnerable; for instance, when the buds on the apple trees are in the green tip stage is the time to spray for control of the overwintering larvae of the eye-spotted budmoth.

In order not to upset the balance of nature, use should be made when possible of specific pesticides, that is to say, those which control the pest without destroying its natural enemies. In the case of pesticides whose effect on useful insects is not known repeated applications during one season, or continuous use for several consecutive years, should be avoided.

To avoid failure and frustrations and possible damage to fruit trees, it is necessary to make sure that the substances which are mixed together to make up a spray are compatible with one another, that is, do not react with one another chemically to produce a useless or dangerous product.

Fungicides

In Quebec, orchard fungicides are used mainly for the control of apple scab, a fungus disease which needs annual spraying if apple growing is to be a profitable venture; otherwise 30 to 50% of the fruit may be marked with circular black scab spots. The disease is spread by the spores of the fungus during wet weather. Chemical sprays used to control the disease are classed as *protectants*, applied to the trees as part of a spray program or at the onset of wet weather to prevent the fungus

from gaining a foothold, and *eradicants* which are less effective and are used in an attempt to destroy or to halt the fungus, once it has become established.

The first protectant fungicide used in orchards was Bordeaux mixture. This was soon replaced by lime sulphur. About 1940 the widespread use of microfine or very finely powdered sulphurs began, and these enjoyed a great vogue because they cause less damage to the trees. Within recent years, microfine sulphurs, have been replaced by organic fungicides such as captan, glyodine, dichlone and ferbam, which are the only protectant fungicides recommended for use in this province by the provincial orchard protection committee. The most effective eradicants are the organic mercury compounds. Lime sulphur, dichlone and captan are also effective as eradicants if applied soon enough, that is soon after the start of wet weather.

Insecticides

There is a much greater variety of insect pests than of plant diseases which attack fruit trees in this province. We have, to mention only a few of them, codling moth, apple maggot, European red mite, wooly apple aphid, apple curculio, plum curculio, spring cankerworm, Eastern tent caterpillar, eye-spotted budmoth, and red-banded leaf-roller. Generally speaking, insects go through the following stages in their development—egg, larva or caterpillar, resting stage or pupa, and adult (often winged). Insecticides are used to destroy them at the most vulnerable of these stages. Some insecticides are known as stomach poisons because they kill the insect when it eats them along with its food. Others are contact poisons which penetrate the outside of the insect, or enter its breathing pores.

Space does not allow mention of more than a few orchard insecticides, but these are the main categories.

Inorganic insecticides: These are mainly stomach poisons. The best known are the arsenates of lead and calcium, which have been in use in agriculture for over a century. Lead arsenate has a long lasting effect and is not very poisonous to the natural enemies of insects. It is compatible with almost all other spray materials. Calcium arsenate is cheaper, but not so generally compatible. Cryo-

lite (that is fluoride of aluminium and of sodium), another inorganic insecticide is the most effective spray against plum curculio. It is only slightly poisonous to men and animals, but cannot be used mixed with most of the other spray materials.

Organic insecticides: These are made from plants. A well known one is nicotine sulphate, which is often used against aphids, though it is losing popularity because of its high price and poisonousness to man and animals. Ryania is produced from a tropical shrub. It is highly selective, that is to say, it controls codling moth without destroying the natural enemies and is fairly harmless to men and animals.

Chlorinated hydrocarbons: The best of these is DDT, which is very effective against codling moth and some orchard pests, but also destroys natural enemies. It is compatible with most other orchard pesticides. Dieldrin, another chlorinated hydrocarbon, is used against plum curculio. Unfortunately it is very poisonous to man and animals, and people handling it should wear gloves and gas masks. It should not be used at blossom time because it is extremely poisonous to bees.

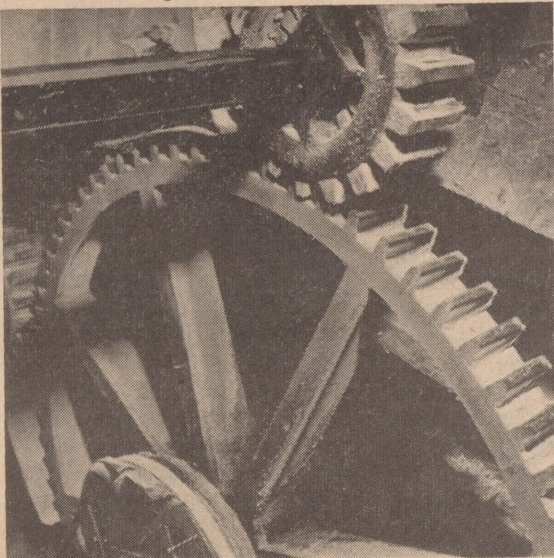
Organic phosphate compounds: The best known of these is malathion, which has proved very effective in Quebec orchards against limiters, aphids, budmoth, leaf-roller, tent caterpillars and cankerworms. It is much less poisonous to man and animals than against plum curculio. The main disadvantage of malathion is its destruction of the natural enemies of orchard pests. Because of this it should be used with moderation. It is not compatible with lime sulphur, Bordeaux mixture, organic mercury compounds, calcium arsenate, cryolite, lime and insoluble coppers.

Miticides: These are spray materials for the control of mites. Ovex is a chlorinated miticide, which is a very specific poison for European red mite. It appears not to be poisonous to insects, including bees. Its remarkable effectiveness against mites is believed to be due to its prolonged residual effect. For this reason it should not be applied later than a month before apple harvest. Ovex is compatible with all spray materials except cryolite and karathene.

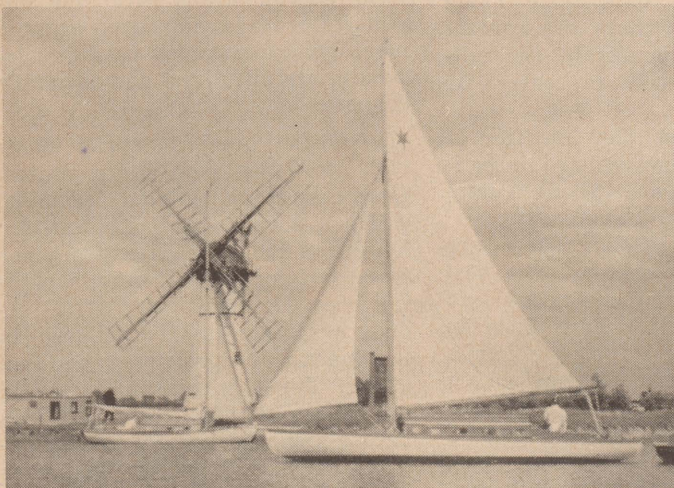
(Continued on page 14)



The craft of milling is exacting work, requiring great strength. In a storm a miller must feel rather like the captain of a sailing vessel for the slightest negligence may well end in disaster.



This massive old machinery has seen many years hard wear, as can be seen by the shine on the inside of the teeth. In the old days, during a storm, grain had to be kept passing through the machinery, otherwise the friction of the grinding wheels and cogs set up sparks which were liable to ignite the whole mill.



In the old days, sailing barges were used to transport the sacks of flower and even now one or two can still be seen cutting their way through the smooth waters of the Broads.

SAILS OVER

*On This Quiet Bit of England
Windmills are Turning Again*

By George Thompson

A Cranbrook a fresh breeze sets four great sails spinning, the inner gear working and the millstones turning to grind corn. Cranbrook Union Windmill is alive again—a graceful, picturesque and practical landmark of the Kent countryside and a source of pride to country lovers throughout southeast England.

A hundred years ago there were about 10,000 working windmills in England, mainly in the flattish, open country of East Anglia, Kent and Sussex, where wind was a fairly reliable source of power.

To our great-grandfathers the white painted mills, with their great black sails turning merrily, and the miller himself, white with flour from head to foot, were familiar as the village church or the local market. Today only a few remain and some of the most interesting of these are being preserved, and restored, where necessary. They form a fascinating study not only for their decorative quality, but for the mechanism which for centuries produced stone-ground flour unsurpassed by modern methods.

Cranbrook Mill, built in 1814, has long been recognized as one of the finest existing mills in England. Now it has been restored by the Wind and Water Mill section of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Two experts, the Bremer brothers of Groningen, came over from Holland to carry out the work. Today the mill is in working order again and is being handed over to the care of the Kent



This mill is of the post mill type and the whole of the wooden structure turns to meet the wind. This is enacted by means of a long tail post reaching to the ground at the back.

ENGLAND

County Council. The work forms a memorial to Brian Landbeck, a young flying officer and keen student of windmills, who was killed in a flying accident. His parents gave the first donation towards the restoration of Cranbrook in his memory.

The history of windmills in Britain goes back at least to the 12th century, when, according to one theory, they were introduced by Crusaders who had seen them in the East. Several existing mills date from the 17th century, when, according to one theory, they were introduced by Crusaders who had seen them in the East. Several existing mills date from the 17th century, though they have been restored and repaired down the years since then.

There are three main types in England. One is the post mill, a wooden structure which is turned completely to meet the wind by means of a long tail post reaching to the ground at the back. The smock mill, and Cranbrook is one of these, is also a wooden building, often octagonal, with sloping sides, where only the top cap and sails turn into the wind. The third is the tower mill of brick or stone, also with rotating cap.

A fine post mill is at Brill in Buckinghamshire. This lovely old wooden building, a landmark on

its hilltop for many miles around, dates from 1668 and still retains its 17th century main post and windshaft. Old records show that it was blown down at one time, and rebuilt in 1757. It was worked until 1916. Since the last war it has been presented to the Buckinghamshire County Council, restored and equipped with new sails. Visitors can see over it for a small fee.

Not many miles away in the same county is the earliest dated windmill in England: Pitstone Green Mill, close to the Hertfordshire border. This is another post mill which bears on one of the wall timbers the date 1627. It is now preserved by the National Trust.

Perhaps two dozen mills, mostly of later date, are still worked. Lincolnshire has Heapham, Waltham, Burgh-le-Marsh and Hoyles' Mill at Alford — all tower mills. In Suffolk, Friston post mill is a famous example and Syleham Mill is another. Sussex has a working post mill at Cross-in-Hand and there are several others in East Anglia.

Stevington post mill, Bedfordshire, is now preserved. So, too, is the very fine Saxtead Green Mill in Suffolk and Heckington tower mill in Lincolnshire.

Few sights are so peaceful as a windmill standing on a hilltop, or by the riverside, and the passerby has little idea of the drama

of the old time miller's life, or the courage needed by him and millwrights who built and repaired the mills.

Wind was an essential for the livelihood of these men, but it could also spell disaster. A sudden violent storm catching the sails before the canvas could be removed, or too strong for the braking apparatus, could blow down the whole mill. Even if the structure held, once the sails were turning at gale force grain had to be kept passing through the grinding machinery at all costs for if ever the millstones turned on each other flying sparks would fire the woodwork and bring the whole mill, like a great spectacular catherine wheel, to blazing ruin.

Many of the millers, tough and self-reliant as they were, confessed to a kind of superstitious dread that one day their mill would kill them.

If you visit a mill which is still working, the great sweeping sails, the noise of wheels and groaning of timbers will give you the sense of something alive, powerful for good or ill, which their men knew so well. Imagine the mill swaying to the force of a winter gale on some pitch dark night, the miller struggling by the light of candles or oil lamps to hold his "ship" against it. That was a normal hazard of millers in the middle ages — and it is not so different for the few remaining millers of today.



Many of the old mills were erected with accommodation attached for the miller and his family. Some of these have now been converted into most picturesque dwellings. This seventeenth-century mill at Battle, with its sloping octagonal sides, is a good example of a smock mill.



This fine mill at Alford is a good example of a tower mill and has, as one of the properties of this type of mill, a rotating top. These mills were built of brick or stone, which lowered fire risks, which have always made the millers life a hazardous one.

ORCHARD SPRAYS

(Continued from page 11)

Dinatos: These nitrogen containing compounds are specially recommended for the control of oyster shell scale and case-bearing insects. They include sodium dinitro-orthocresolate, or DNC sold under the name of Elgetol or Krenite; sodium ammonium dinitro-orthocresolate, sold as dinitrosol and triethanolamine dinitrobutylphenolate, known as DN-289 or Elgetol-318.

Apart from the pesticides which we have described briefly, and many others which have been omitted, a number of other chemicals are applied as orchard sprays.

These include:—

1. *Foliar sprays* to supply fertilizer, especially nitrogen, to trees.
- 2.— *Minor elements* such as boron, to correct disorders of the fruit trees caused by deficiencies in the soil.
- 3.— *Hormone sprays* to delay blossoming, encourage the setting of fruit, to thin out heavy fruit sets, to promote good fruit colour, to hasten maturity and to prevent pre-harvest dropping.

The Tractor And Starvation

Britain is the world's largest exporter of farm machinery and Canada is her ninth largest customer for these products, David Brown, British industrialist told agriculturalists and dealers at the 14th Canada Farm and Industrial Equipment Trade Show today.

Board Chairman of the David Brown Corporation Limited, one of Britain's largest engineering organizations and producers of agriculture tractors and equipment, Mr. Brown officially opened the Show. He said that Canadian purchases of farm machinery from Britain reached a record six million dollars in 1958.

Mr. Brown described agriculture as the oldest and largest industry in the world and the last major industry to be mechanized.

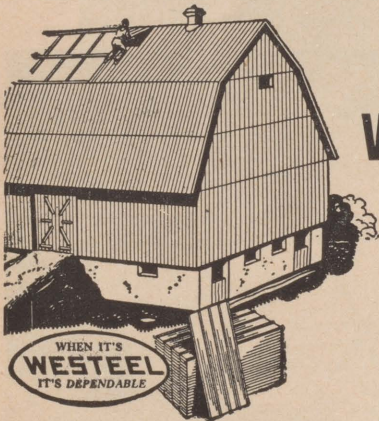
"It is not generally realized that just over one hundred years ago it took nearly 60 man-hours to produce one acre of wheat, whereas this can now be done with modern machinery in about four man-hours. You in Canada and we in Britain have both contributed to that achievement. Britain now has the most highly mechanized farming in the world with a trac-

tor for every seven acres of farm land", he said.

The British industrialist described the provision of sufficient food to feed the world as one of mankind's greatest problems. He pointed out that in 1958 alone over one million people died of starvation and that the minds and bodies of millions more are being warped daily by privation. World population has increased during the last fifty years by 800 million people and the greatest increases are always where nutritional levels are lowest and the food problem acute.

"We in the agricultural machinery industry are helping by providing the most efficient equipment that we can devise. We must also provide trained personnel to maintain it and instruct others in its proper and efficient use. We must make available to the undeveloped areas the tools with which they can help themselves," he continued.

Mr. Brown announced that British firms anxious to sell agricultural machinery, other than tractors, in Canada will now have the help of an advisory counsel.



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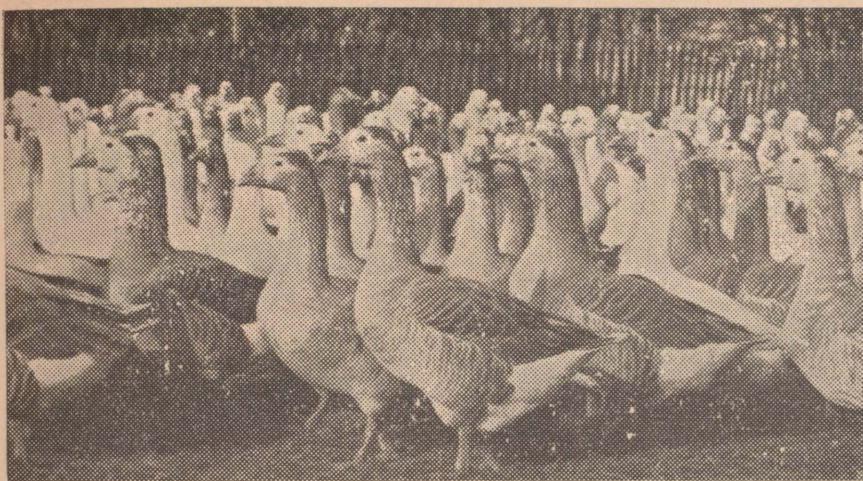
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LA COOPÉRATIVE FÉDÉRÉE DE QUÉBEC

IS THE BEST MEDIUM

TO SELL FARM PRODUCTS

AND BUY FARM SUPPLIES



Geese used to be hatched in April and marketed at Christmas. Now they may be hustled off to the butcher at ten or twelve weeks.

GOOSE EGG-LAYING HIKED IN OTTAWA TEST

Has the goose a future?

With Canada's poultry industry expanding rapidly, this question takes on added meaning and it is currently under study at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

Pictured above are Pilgrim geese at the Farm; the males being the white birds.

Results of a breeding program prove that rapid progress can be made with the geese, but whether goose meat can be produced as cheaply as other types of poultry only time will tell.

Activity is Seasonal

Geese are seasonal egg layers, producing only for four or five months each spring. Their low egg production has meant high gosling cost.

The Ottawa breeding program has met considerable success increasing egg production. Average number of eggs in the first production year has been raised from 14

to 34—a staggering 140 per cent hike—over a period of seven generations.

While this is still lower production than that of large type turkeys, the goose's production increases during the second laying year and again in the third year.

Further, the effort that has been directed to increasing egg production in the goose is very small compared with that devoted to turkeys or chickens.

Rapid Grower

Other advantages: (1) It is the most rapid growing of the domestic species of poultry; (2) It is a good forager and pasture can be used to reduce the amount and quality of feed; (3) It is more resistant to disease than chickens and turkeys and mortality in growing and breeding flocks is generally much lower; and (4) It is extremely hardy, so that inexpensive housing can be used in the winter and no housing is needed in summer.

DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN FEBRUARY

According to calculations by the Department of Agriculture, the apparent domestic meat disappearance in February was equivalent each week to 33,200 cattle, 128,800 hogs, 10,500 calves and 25,500 sheep and lambs. The corresponding figures a year ago were 34,900 cattle; 98,400 hogs; 11,500 calves and 15,800 sheep and lambs.

For 1959 to date pork disappearance shows an apparent increase of 36%, beef and veal a

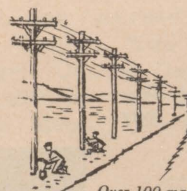
decrease of about 15% and mutton and lamb an increase of around 75%. For all red meats combined there was an apparent January-February increase of 14%.

The Department has revised its pork disappearance figures for December 1958 and January 1959 downward. The weekly average disappearance in hog equivalents for these two months is now shown as just under 140,000 on the basis of five weeks in December and four weeks in January. Actually, there was the equivalent of 10 weeks' output in these two months.



DON'T PINCH PENNIES and LOSE DOLLARS

80% to 90% of the time and money spent on fence posts and fencing can be saved by using a wood preservative in the first place. Any post, even off your own property, whether Cedar, Pine, Spruce, Poplar and Willow can be made to last 3 to 5 times longer by simply treating the ground line with "Osmose Special Fence Post Mixture". "Osmose" contains 5 proven industrial wood preservatives, each more powerful than creosote, tar or bluestone. For as little as 4 or 5 pennies per post, you save many dollars later in money and labour replacing decayed posts. Use "Osmose" for poles and posts... for any wood in or near the ground.



Over 100 major power companies have "Osmose" treated more than 3,000,000 poles in U.S. and Canada.

WOOD ABOVE THE GROUND NEEDS PROTECTION TOO!

Doors, porches, barns, silos, anything made of wood can be damaged by moisture penetrating under the paint film... causing rot, discolouration, warping and peeling. Before painting bare wood, apply "Pentox" primer-sealer wood preserver. "Pentox" seals the pores of the wood against moisture with a synthetic resin preservative, saves paint, keeps the wood in good condition for years to come. "Pentox" also prevents termite attack.



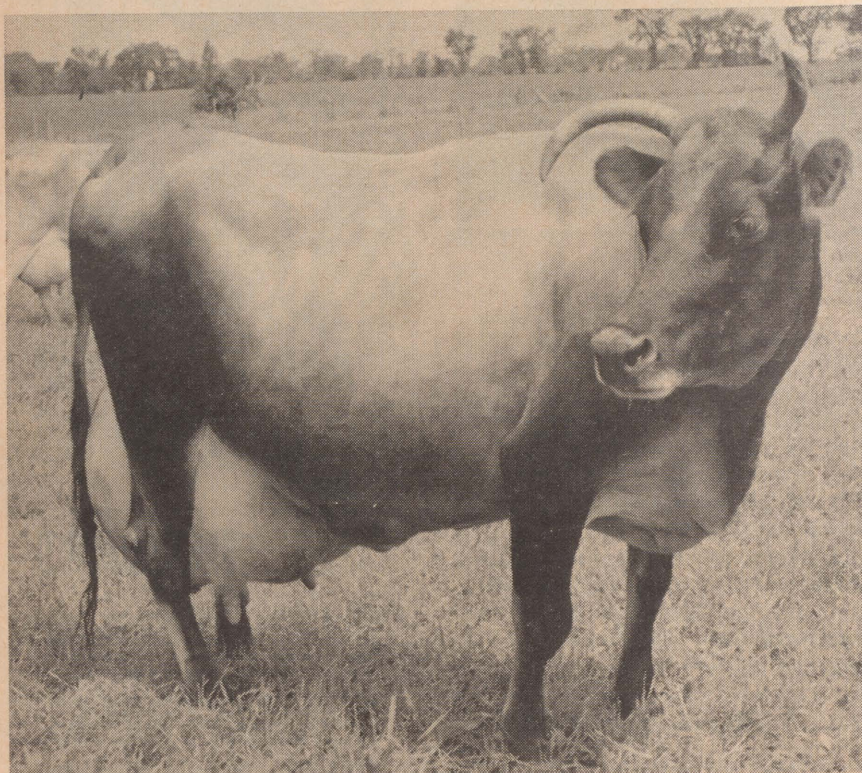
AVAILABLE
WHEREVER PAINT
IS SOLD

LEPTOSPIROSIS

Here is a little known disease which may cause increasing concern amongst Canadian dairymen.

by Prof. D. G. Dale

Veterinarian, Macdonald College



A cow may recover from the disease completely and return to full production. Nevertheless she may remain a carrier.

As in the case of Brucellosis, abortions may occur.



IT has often been said that as mankind conquers the diseases that are important to his generation, new ones arise to plague the next generation. Perhaps it might be more correct to say that when widespread diseases are brought under control or eliminated, less obvious conditions are then more readily recognized. In any event it would appear that the successor to Brucellosis is knocking at the back door of the Canadian livestock industry at the present moment. As the Federal Brucellosis eradication program has gained momentum, greater attention has been directed toward abortions occurring in negative herds of cattle. In many cases, examination of specimen material from affected animals has revealed the presence of Leptospiral infection. In the past year, veterinarians from the Eastern townships and Chateauguay-Huntington areas have submitted blood samples from suspicious cases to the Animal Pathology Laboratory here at the College. The laboratory test have revealed the presence of a number of infected herds in these areas.

The Leptospira are a group of spiral or corkscrew shaped organism of such a tiny diameter that they cannot be seen with the ordinary methods of microscopy. Although there are many species of Leptospira that may affect man and various domestic and wild animals, the disease in North American livestock appears to be due mainly to one particular strain called *Leptospira pomona*. This species is known to readily infect swine, cattle, horses and man, as well as sheep and wild rodents on occasion. The disease in cattle or swine may exist as an inapparent infection, the affected animals showing little or nothing in the way of symptoms except for the occasional abortion. In other outbreaks, high fever, reduced milk flow, bloody urine, and jaundice, as well as abortions has been described. Thus it would appear that the severity of the disease varies from farm to farm depend-

ing perhaps on the presence or absence of other factors about which we know little or nothing at present. All of the recent reports agree, however, on one point, and that is, that abortion is the most commonly occurring symptom in affected swine and cattle. Many animals that suffer inapparent infection or recover from the acute phases of the disease become carriers. In these animals it has been found that the *Leptospira* disappears from the blood, probably because of the antibodies that develop against them. Unfortunately they take refuge in the kidney tubules where they are not accessible to the antibodies. Here they are able to multiply and are shed in the urine. It is presently believed that most herd infections occur through contact with infected urine. Since *Leptospira* can penetrate the unbroken skin it is not necessary for urine droplets to contaminate feed or water to initiate infection.

Leptospiral organisms are difficult to grow in the laboratory and as we have mentioned, they cannot be demonstrated by the usual microscopic techniques. This, coupled with the fact that they die quickly in specimen material, would make diagnosis very difficult if it weren't for the development of antibodies in the blood of infected animals. The antibodies that arise as a result of infection can be detected in the laboratory by a comparatively simple blood test, and this constitutes our most useful method of diagnosis at the present time.

In the last few years there has been considerable progress in the development of methods of prevention of *Leptospirosis*. The blood test may be used to help detect carrier animals before they are introduced into a herd or drove. There is also a vaccine available that is said to confer immunity for about one year. Presumably in problem areas yearly routine vaccination would be advisable. The *Leptospirosis* vaccine available at present, unlike *Brucellosis* vaccine, is of the "killed culture" type. Since it contains no living organisms it is therefore safer to use on animals of any age. It should be stressed that the vaccine is designed for prevention — it is doubtful

if it would have any beneficial effect in an animal that is already infected. The various antibiotics have been reported to be useful in the treatment of acute cases, but are of limited value in the elimination of the carrier state.

Since *Leptospirosis* may infect humans, the treatment of affected animals and the handling of specimen material should be carried out by persons properly trained in such procedures. In this connection the livestock owner should consult his veterinarian if he has reason to suspect this disease in his stock.

BOARD BIDS GOODBY TO ROOT CROPS

by Ray Abbey

IT's not that cattlemen don't like feeding Swedes and Mangels, they just don't like growing them and hauling them to the barn. And so it is that production of root crops has nosedived. These old standbys were eased further into obscurity the other day when Prof. L. C. Raymond of Macdonald College, reporting before the Quebec Seed Board suggested that the name of the Roots and Corn Committee be changed — brought more up to date.

"During the past fifteen years these crops have become increasingly unimportant," he said, "now the only root crop tested is the sugar beet. The corn tests have also undergone a very great change. Open pollinated varieties are practically off the market. Hybrids—chiefly the double cross—have become very prevalent."

While swedes have gone into decline as far as roughage for live-stock is concerned, the very delectable Laurentian turnip originated by Prof. L. C. Raymond has found favor as a vegetable on the diner plates of discriminating Americans. Sometimes known as rutabaga, the Laurentien turnip crop is now the basis of a healthy export trade to the United States.

The change is all for the better,

of course. Professor Raymond suggested that hybrid corn holds considerable promise for the Quebec farmer as early and late maturing silage-also for grain.

"Tests with hybrid varieties have given yields of 50 to 90 bushels per acre of 15.5% corn," he said.

There was some indication that Quebec farmers were not taking advantage of the higher yields offered by newer hybrids.

"Farmers have a tendency to return to the same dealer every year," Professor Raymond pointed out. "The dealer, basically, puts in supplies of what his records show sold well the year before."

This may be a sound way of doing business but it was not the best way of introducing new improved varieties.

Early corn hybrids recommended by the Quebec Seed Board for grain corn production in most of southwestern Quebec include, in order of maturity:

Canada 240, Funks G2, Warwick 210, Pioneer 396, Pride K5, Pfister 28.

If root crops were on the way out, soy beans appeared on the way in, in the province of Quebec. Plot tests at L'Assomption, Macdonald College, Ste. Martine, and St. Hyacinthe, for the past two years indicated that soy bean yields ranged from 21 to 34 bushels per acre. Crops mature from the end of September to the middle of October.

Dr. E. A. Lods, Macdonald College, was returned as president of the Quebec Seed Board; Andre Auger, Quebec Department of Agriculture, vice-president; and Paul Methot, secretary.

SPECIALISTS...

IN

Improved Forage Varieties

AND

Hay — Pasture Mixtures

CATALOG SERVICE

Bishop Seeds

BELLEVILLE — ONTARIO

What about Glen?

This new oat variety developed at Macdonald College may be worth trying out. Tests have shown it to be a top yielder in Quebec.

By H. R. Klinck,

Agronomy Department, Macdonald College

WITH an annual production of over 50 million bushels of oats in Quebec, this crop has an importance that goes far beyond the Scotchman's bowl of porridge. Generally, the oat crop is reliable, and while the quality of the grain varies from year to year, fair to good yields are usually obtained in spite of variations in climate and soil. Oats are not easily replaced, either as a dependable crop to grow or as a source of livestock feed.

Plant breeders across Canada are busy developing new and better oat varieties. Experimental farm personnel are busy testing these new varieties — trying to determine whether or not they are suitable for the average farm. All these new varieties are tested in carefully handled plots at a number of locations and over a period of 6 to 8 years, and often longer. The results from all these tests are studied and the varieties giving the best performance are recommended for farm production.

One of the varieties on the list of recommendations for 1959 is a new variety called *Glen*. Following is a brief description of the development and characteristics of this variety.

How Was Glen Developed?

It all started back in 1940. Professor E. A. Lods, who was in charge of the oat breeding work at Macdonald College, realized the need in Quebec for an early maturing, high yielding oat, with good quality grain, strong straw and rust resistance. He knew, too, that to develop such a variety would require at least 12 and possibly 15 years. Seeking this objective, Prof. Lods made a number of crosses between different oat varieties. However, the cross that was eventually to bear the mark of success was one between Ajax and Roxton. Both of these varieties have become well known to Quebec farmers. Ajax is early maturing but has a rather high



Macdonald can be especially proud of the new oat for it came from the College's own experimental plots.

proportion of hull on the grain, while Roxton is late maturing and has a very low per cent hull.

From this cross, made in 1940, 10 hybrid seeds were obtained. These were sown in the greenhouse during the winter of 1940-41 and the resulting plants produced 992 seeds. These in turn were sown in the field in 1941, and the seed from this crop was sown in the field in 1942. Since these crops had a number of different plant types in them, ranging from early to late, tall to short, high quality grain to low quality grain, and so on, it was decided that single plants should be selected out. Forty-six of these selections were made and grown the following year. Further selection and tests for disease resistance were made over the next few years, until by 1946 only 23 strains remained. That year the 23 strains, all potential new varieties, were put into yield tests at Macdonald College so they could be compared with varieties being used by farmers. The yield tests were continued for 7 years and during that period the number of strains was reduced from 23 to just 3. These 3 strains were tested at 6 locations in Quebec during 1953, and at an additional 9 locations in Ontario and the Maritime provinces from 1954 to 1956. Also in 1956 two of the strains were tested at another 22 locations in Quebec.

On the basis of some 80 tests, then, it appeared that one of these strains was definitely superior to

farm grown varieties in yield and other characters. In 1957 it was given the name *Glen* and seed production was begun.

Yield Performance of Glen

In order to indicate the yielding ability of Glen in comparison with several other varieties, we can refer to some actual figures which show the bushels of grain per acre in plot tests over several years.

See table of bottom of page

Little need be said about these figures, except that in most cases these yields are higher than would be obtained on the average farm. This is because in small plots every head is harvested, while on the farm some losses occur in normal harvesting operations. It is of interest, however, that Glen has produced from 2 to over 15 bushels per acre more than other varieties listed here, depending on the location. Other well known varieties such as Ajax, Vanguard or Beaver could have been included, but they would not have changed the picture as far as Glen is concerned.

Other Characteristics of Glen

Glen can be considered as an early oat. It matures about the same time as Shefford or Ajax, and usually about 3 days earlier than Garry.

Straw strength, or the lack of

(Continued on page 24)

	Montreal Region	Eastern Townships	Lower St. Lawrence	Gaspé Peninsula	Lake St. John
	16 tests	17 tests	13 tests	5 tests	12 tests-
Glen.....	84.0	79.3	80.0	77.7	63.6
Shefford.....	81.6	74.8	73.0	72.5	48.0
Garry.....	80.0	77.3	75.4	70.3	59.5
Rodney.....	78.7	70.2	67.7	60.3	53.4

The Country Lane

THE CRIPPLES

(Oratoire de St. Joseph)

Bundled their bones, upon the ninety-nine stairs —
St. Joseph's ladder — the knobs of penance come;
the folded cripples counting up their prayers.
How rich, how plumped with blessing is that dome!
The gourd of Brother André! His sweet days
rounded! Fulfilled Honeyed to honeycomb!
whither the heads, upon the ninety-nine trays,
the palsied, who double their aspen selves, the lame,
the unsymmetrical, the dead-limbed, raise
their look, their hope, and the idée fixe of their maim,
knowing the surgery's in the heart. Are not
the ransomed crutches worshippers? And the fame
of the brother sanatorial to this plot? —
God mindful of the sparrows on the stairs?
Yes, to their faith this mountain of stairs, is not!
They know, they know, that suddenly their cares
and orthopedics will fall from them, and they stand
whole again.

Roll empty away, wheelchairs,
and crutches, without armpits, hop away!
And I who in my own faith once had faith like this,
but have not now, and crippled more than they.

A. M. Klein.

1865 — JACK MINER — 1944

When the geese come back in the Spring
And they learn that their friend has gone,
I wonder will they take to wing
And try to follow him on?

When they look for their friend again
As they've done in the years before
Will they stay with us who remain
Or seek him the wide world o'er?

They loved him, the young and the old,
Wild geese and the whistling swan!
What then, when the flocks are told
The man who was kind is gone?

There were hunters wherever they flew,
And snares for the careless wing.
Now, they'll grieve for the friend they knew
When the birds come back in the Spring.

Edgar A. Guest.

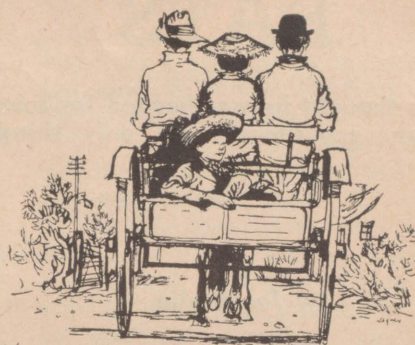
OUT OF TOUCH

When I was young and lived nearer the ground,
On account of not being tall,
I saw more sights, and I heard more sounds,
And I seemed to go farther and get around,
And I never tired at all!

When I was young and lived close to the earth,
On account of being small,

I was clutched by wonder, I knew the worth
Of delicious laughter and buoyant mirth,
And I never grew tired at all!

Martha Banning Thomas.



THEY'RE GONNA WEAR CURVES IN THE SPRING

Oh girlies, have done with your diets,
Step up to the Nose-bags my dears
And signal the waiters to bring you potatoes,
While I give Dame Fashion three cheers.
Come out of that calorie complex
No grief should a pound or two bring.
Let your avoirdupois be the chief of your joys.
They're gonna wear curves in the spring.
Lay off of those trick calisthenics,
No more need you roll on the ground
And writhe in contortions to flatten your portions
Which nature intended for round.
But bring on your fudge and your bon-bons,
Eat pancakes or any old thing.
No longer you haster resemble a rafter.
They're gonna wear curves in the spring.
So here's happy days to you girlies,
And a more pulchritudinous year.
May you all blossom out till your stylishly stout
For the bathing beach season draws near.
So it's gonna be tough on the thin ones,
But think of the joy it will bring
To Tubby and Shorty and fair-fat and forty.
They're gonna wear curves in the spring.

A DAIRY FARMER MEDITATES

I long for a cow of modern make,
That milks five days for leisure's sake,
That sleeps on Saturday, snores on Sunday,
And starts again afresh on Monday.
I wish for a herd that knows the way
To wash each other day by day,
That never bothers to excite us,
With chills or fever or mastitis.
I sigh for a new and better breed,
That takes less grooming and less feed,
That has the reason, wit and wisdom,
To use the seat and flushing system.
I pray each weekend, long and clear,
Less work to do from year to year,
And cows that reach production's peak,
All in a five-day working week.
I look for officials, by the mob,
To guide the farmers at their job,
And show these stupid breeders how,
To propagate a five-day cow.

.....Author unknown

RATS . . . in the Belfry

Joe thought he was headed for scientific fame, but when he tried his Rat vs. Man. experiment, the only thing successful about it was the laughs.

By Joe Berlin

JUNIOR and Toots wondered why Jurd should come home from work in a truck that night, and why he should come in lugging those two big packages. They greeted him at the door, both seeking to relieve him of his burdens.

"A big model airplane, I betcha!" was Punior's guess.

"Oh, you old sweetheart! Flowers!" said Toots.

"Rats," said Jurd.

Junior had the brown paper peeled off one side already. "It *is* rats Mummy! Look! White rats with pink eyes and tails!"

Toots put her hands on her hips. "Jurd. Did you come straight home tonight?"

"Sure, sure. Make fun of me. I expect it. . . Look, let me into the kitchen where I can unload these things."

"Don't you dare put that box of rats on the table either!" Toots warned.

"Let's not get so het up, Toots. These are civilized rats. You'll like them. Where do you want me to put them?"

"Put them in a sack and throw them in the river," said Toots.

"May I have them down cellar? Please?"

Toots spoke as one long accustomed to pain. "Why, oh, why, did my cruel brute of a father ever give me away to a man like you? . . . Oh, I suppose. Do as you like. You will anyhow. I'm getting used to these things. "She spread her hands in dismay. "Bats in your belfrey, rats in your cellar. What's the diff?"

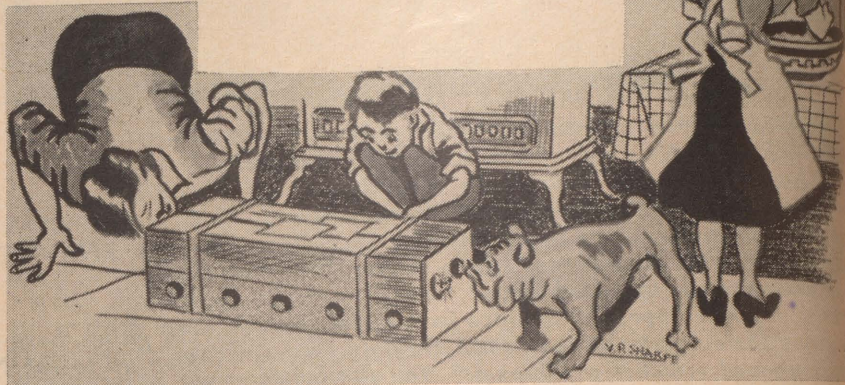
"Alas, t'was always thus," Jurd sighed. "Sir Isaac Newton's wife used to think he was nuts too, for watching apples fall."

Junior poked at the rat cage and said "Rats, Churchie! Get 'em!"

Churchie woofed and sniffed and stamped his feet.

Jurd said "Junior! You *must* keep that bulldog away from these rats!"

Churchie kept rumbling at the bottom of his chest and smelled



He dropped to his knees and peeked at his livestock. Junior and Churchie peeked too.

the cage as Jurd took the last of the wrappery away. Suddenly he put a big paw up to the wire and a half dozen white rats of assorted shapes and sizes set up a terrified squeal.

"Junior! You've got to keep Churchie away! These are very valuable rats."

"Why daddy?"

"Tell the boy," Toots said. "Tell us all."

Jurd held the rat cage out of reach. "These are psychology rats," he explained. "My old friend Dr. Wilcox sent them up to me from the States. University of Michigan. They've been experimenting with them for the last four months and they've all done with them now I got them for nothing."

"Well, that's *something* to be thankful for." Toots went wearily over to have a look at her oven. "Jurd, sometimes I don't think you're a normal human being like the rest of us at all. Sometimes I think that instead of being born natural, you just fell out of the moon when it was half full."

Junior got up on a chair to look at the rats which is father held aloft like the torch on the Statue of Liberty. "Why do they sniff up their noses at us, Daddy?"

"They're snobbish, son. They've been to University and we haven't." Jurd pushed the clock to one side of its shelf and that left room for the rat cage. It also left him with two hands for emphasis. "Now look, Toots," he said, "let's not get

sore, eh? I just want to fool around with a little science."

"Wouldn't astrology have been deep enough for you?"

"Their tails have no fur, Daddy" said the voice from the chair. "Why?"

"Every man should have a hobby of some sort, Toots."

"He shouldn't have a new one every night," Toots said as she struck a broomstick into something or other on the oven door.

"Daddy! Why don't they have fur on their tails? Tell me?"

"So you won't mistake them for squirrels, Junior. And get that bulldog down off that chair before you both fall and break your—"

"But when do you intend to reveal the hidden mysteries of the other parcel?" Toots wanted to know. The other parcel was much bigger.

"That will come later," Jurd explained, setting the big flat parcel up against the refrigerator. "After Junior goes to bed."

Junior said "I want to see it now, Daddy!"

"No, Junior! You can't. That would spoil the whole thing."

"What whole thing?" Toots asked. "Go ahead and show it to him. It won't bite him. Or will it?"

UNIOR set up a squall. "I want to see! I want to see it!" Churchie seconded the motion with a throaty numble.

"But I can't, Toots! That would spoil the whole experiment!"

"What experiment? What's Jun—"

ior got to do with any experiment?"

"My friends," Jurd said trying to be patient, "the bundle I refuse to unwrap is what is known to science as a maze. It's a big flat box with a glass top. It has an entrance at one end and an exit at the other."

"What's an exit, Daddy? A red light?"

"An exit is a door which leads you out of a place Junior. . . Now try to follow me. This maze is full of a passageway to see where he tions and full of turns and blind alleys. Some end up where they start. It's all very confusing because the rat can't look over the top of an passageway to see where he is, or where the exit is."

"What does a rat care about an exit for, Daddy?"

"He knows that as soon as he finds his way out he gets a hunk of cheese, son."

"How does he know that? Do you have to tell him?"

These rats are University rats, son. They've played like this before. Only not the particular game we're going to show them."

"I don't get it," said Toots.

"The aim of the psychologist is to find out -" Jurd ticked off his fingers. "First: how long it takes a rat to find his way through. Second: how many trips he has to make before he can learn to solve the puzzle without further mistakes. Third-"

"I still don't see where Junior fits into this."

"And third: my dear, the relationship of the rat and human minds. After I have concluded my findings on the rat mentality, I shall build a great big maze. Over across the road in Hoag's pasture . . . You know all those big sheets of plywood that came out of the old Army barracks? Well, i'm getting the lend of them from the lumber company. I won't have to drive any nails. I'm getting some steel fence posts to drive into the ground to hold them up. . . I'll build it from the very same pattern as the rat maze." He patted Junior on the head significantly. "The reason why then, that I can't show Junior the maze now, is that I want to use him in the big one later. He's going to be old big rat."

Junior said "I don't play at being rats. I'm a lion."

Toots was more interested in her stove. "Isn't that going to a lot of trouble just to prove that your progeny is smarter than a rat?"

Jurd was hurt. "Ah, Toots, why don't you try to understand? I'm just *interested* in things, that's all. It's just like my psychology book says. Man knows a lot about everything but his own mind. Now you take-"

"Supper's ready," said Toots.

"You'll get interested tonight when we experiment with the rat maybe," Jurd hoped. He took the rats down cellar. When he came back Junior leanel over to Churchie's ear and whispered "Rats!" Churchie lunged against the cellar door, making it fly open. Jurd overtook him on the bottom step and dragged him back upstairs by the collar.

"Junior, if you can't teach this stupid dog of yours to stay away from the cellar door, we're going to chain him up."

"He doesn't like rats," said Junior. "Come here, Churchie!" Churchie came.

Jurd let Junior take the dog to bed with him that night so that he would go a quarter hour earlier. Toots spread papers out on the table and Jurd unwrapped the rat maze. Then he went down cellar and came up with one white rat peering over the rim of his hand. "He's cute," Jurd said. "Feel."

Toots shrieked. "Take it away. It's tail's like a snake!"

Jurd said "O.K. then, I'll hold him while you get the maze ready. Got any cheese?" Toots got some. Jurd let the rat have a smell and then he placed the cheese at the exit. Finally he slipped the rat into the front entrance. They bent over the table to watch the rat skirmishing around under the glass cover. Jurd was so excited that he almost forgot to time the experiment.

The rat scurried down one aisle and up another, made right turns, left turns, about turns. He explored every possible avenue of that intricate device and most of them he tried several times. It seemed that he would never find his way through.

"Toots said "Ah Jurd! That's a shame to make him work so hard for a little bit of cheese. He's tried long enough. Why don't you give it to him now?"

Jurd wondered how any one person could be so utterly vacant.

"But I know just how the poor thing feels!" Toots persisted. "Jurd did you ever try to find your way through a dime store on a Saturday morning?"

"Hurrah!" Jurd yelled shaking

hands with himself over his head. "He's through! Good old rat! Six minutes and five seconds!" Jurd broke off a tiny bit of the cheese and gave it to the rat from the University of Michigan.

"Ah, Jurd, you're mean! Give him the whole piece. That was the agreement wasn't it?"

"But the experiment isn't over yet. We've got to keep on putting him through until he can find his way without any mistakes. And he won't try again if he isn't hungry."

"That's the trouble with science," Toots said. "It's so cruel. No wonder they have anti-vivisectionists!"

HE second time the rat went through in four minutes, fifty seconds. The third time he knocked off more than a minute. By the eighth time, the rat could go through in practically no time because he knew the way perfectly. Jurd marked it all down in his psychology notebook under '*Experiment I*'.

"Isn't science marvellous, dear?" he asked as he retired his rat for the night. "Now tomorrow night, when the plywood comes, we start building the maze for Junior. I can hardly wait. Wasn't it fun though?"

Toots smiled and put her arms around his neck. "Well, may be I was a bit harsh with you," she said. "After all some women do get crazier husbands. I've heard of husbands whose hobby is drinking themselves roary-eyed, or sitting out all night on top a flagpole, or filling the house with old swords and muzzleloaders. All *my* husband does is to fall in love with a bunch of rats. I'm really *very* lucky."

* * *

Two nights later, over in Hoag's pasture, with Hoag's cow and the neighbours all eyeing him with amused interest, Jurd completed the apparatus for the greatest experiment on the human mind that Stumptown had ever seen. In fact, it was the first time Stumptown had really ever concerned itself with the human mind. Jurd followed the plan of the rat maze to the last detail. There wasn't a single turn added or subtracted. The only differences was the size and the fact that there was no glass top. But with the plywood sheets eight feet high there was no danger of Junior cheating the game by peering over. Toots preferred to watch the proceedings from her chair on the veranda but the crowd came right up to the fence. Jurd

(Continued on page 24)



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



OFFICE HAPPENINGS

B USY days ahead - Leadership Course - Convention - ACWW Conference - and annual programs. Please be patient about your programs. The multilith department (with only one operator) does printing for not only the College, but many other organizations besides ours and we have to take our turn.

* * *

We are very happy to be able to announce that our National President, Mrs. Keith Rand, will be with us on Thursday of the June Convention.

* * *

Correction - in captions on pictures published in the Journal. The quilt pictured in the February issue was not made for the Cleveland WI anniversary, but as a money making project. The picture of Melbourne Ridge ladies in the December issue was not of a class, but their sales booth at the Fair.

* * *

The figure for money raised by the QWI in 1958 for educational purposes is almost complete at \$6,459.13, which of course cannot include things such as gifts of food to school cafeterias which were too difficult to estimate. I think we can be proud of the total.

* * *

There have been some changes in the delegates going on the tour to Edinburgh, as some were obliged to cancel passage. The delegates now to represent us are Mrs. Ellard, Lady Nuttall, Mrs. Ossington, Mrs. Abercrombie and Mrs. G. McGibbon.

* * *

Watch for our stamp to be issued in May. It does not picture Adelaide Hoodless, as the department in Ottawa wanted to stress the worldwide organization of ACWW, so the stamp will be symbolic.

* * *

Note: We hope to have our Home Demonstrator soon after May 10. As she will be with us only until college opens next fall, send you applications for courses right away.

An inquiry from a lady in Ohio. (How did she learn of us?) She wants cookbooks compiled by any organization in Canada. Have sent her ACWW and QWI cookbooks. If you have any available, send addresses and prices, which I will forward to her.

* * *

In the office we have a very impressive looking certificate presented to the QWI by the Quebec Safety Leagues which reads as follows: "To attest that the Quebec Women's Institutes having promoted bicycle safety in 1958 have been awarded this certificate of appreciation for exceptional service in Accident Prevention."

Mrs. Harvey attended the banquet in Montreal at which the awards were presented and received the one for the QWI on their behalf.

We understand that the Lakeview WI received considerable publicity in the Ottawa papers for the work they did on this project. Gool for you — and congratulations also to Mrs. J. Ward Rember, Prov. Convenor of Education, under whose convenorship safety projects are organized.

* * *

You will be wanting news of the Tweedsmuir contests. The following entries were sent on for the national judging.

Quilt Books — (1) Ascot, (2) Shawville

Songs — (1) Mrs. H. Cass, Beebe, (2) Mrs. McCrimmon, Huntingdon
The ACWW essay to London — (1) Mrs. Archie Graham, Grenville, (2) Mrs. Clive Smart, Shawville
The FWIC Citizenship essays — (1) Mrs. Gilchrist, Kingsbury, (2) Mrs. Wilson, Hudson Heights, (3) Mrs. Laurie, Hemmingforl, (4) Mrs. Robinson Beechgrove, (5) Mrs. Hatcher, Lennoxville.

He Quilt Book standings were in order: Ascot, Shawville, Hatley, Granby Hill, Way's Mills, Sawyer-ville and Cookshire (tied), Scotland, Waterloo-Warden, East Angus, Ste. Anne's. South Bolton unfortunately was finished too late to send with the rest, but we hope to see it at Convention. It must

have been very difficult to judge them, they were all so good and quite a few visitors at the office wanted to see them. Unless some branch especially wants theirs back, we would very much like to keep them for display at the Convention.

* * *

A spring thought — Take a look at your home from the outside. Walk along the street or highway to see it as a stranger would. Maybe you need a tree or shrub here or there, or one removed. Do you realize that we have not only native evergreens in the woods, but also colorful trees such as crabapples and mountain ash and shrubs such as the high bush cranberry and dogwood. Don't long for the expensive ones in the seed catalog until you take a good look around at what you have.

* * *

How about making some friend a present of a subscription to the Macdonald Farm Journal — just to let them know what a busy bee you are... in the WI!

OUR FAR AWAY SISTERS

IT has been recommended by the ACWW Executive that Lady Coomaraswamy be asked to attend the UN Seminar on the Participation of Women in Public Life which is to be held in Bogota, Colombia in May of this year. This is very interesting news for as yet we have no branches in South America.

Lately many enquiries about our organization have been received in London and as Lady Coomaraswamy has such a background of Institute work in her own country of Ceylon, this seemed a good opportunity for her to explore the possibilities of assisting in the organization of Institutes in South America.

More applications for memberships in ACWW have come from Madras, Indonesia, also inquiries from British Guiana and Assam.

In this connection an interesting note: A map of the world has been printed in green, black and white,

showing the countries of the world belonging to our organization. It may be had from the ACWW London office at 2 for \$1.00.

... AND NEARER HOME

Here are two extracts from *The Countrywoman*.

From the Farm Journal, USA., a rural question: Are Big Schools Really Better? One mother asks: "If we must have bigger schools, why not build them in the country? City students have time on their hands, let THEM ride the bus. On top of that, land for buildings would cost less and there'd be more room for sports."

And from Alaska — again *The Countrywoman* —

"About three years ago a well-educated Eskimo woman... came to the Short Course organized by the Homemaker's Clubs. Last year she came again, bringing two other members of her Mother's Club, the name the Eskimo members give to their groups. It seems that some Eskimo husbands must be very fashion-conscious! For one of these women had been instructed by her husband to 'get her hair fixed' when she came to attend the Short Course with the Homemaker's. Now one of the Homemaker's classes last year had been on hair care. So one night, in one of the cabins, and with the advice of about 18 others, a Homemaker who has two teen-age daughters whose hair she cut and curled at home, tackled the problem of the Mother's Club member's hair. In traditional Eskimo style it was waist length and she wore it straight back, caught with a clip at the back and hanging down her back. The Homemakers cut her hair and gave it a home permanent. The Mother's Club member, who had 12 children, and whose name was Suzy, was delighted. "In fact the next day," Mrs. Frohne was told, "when she appeared at the meetings her whole manner was changed, from the shy, retiring individual she had been, to one of scintillating interest, ready with suggestions to take her part and be one of the crowd."

* * *

And from *Home and Country*, Nova Scotia — "according to the manufacturers of a certain wheat cereal, the consumer may now purchase a package of breakfast food which is 'guaranteed to contain no premiums, no whistles, missiles rockets or ruckus, no strings, things or rings attached'. As one

noted columnist puts it. . . "They (the manufacturers) have hit on the earth-shaking discovery that breakfast food is breakfast food and not a means of amusing the young".

They add — "There is no telling where this may lead to. It may even mean that some manufacturer with more than usual inventive genius will come up with a car that is purely for transportation, minus the bits and pieces of chrome, fins of a sea monster, and all the things that add tons of weight to be propelled (at considerable cost) to wherever the owner wishes to go."

* * *

Here is a little poem from the Alberta *Home and Country*

My Job

*It isn't what I would do
If a million should fall to my lot,*

*But what am I doing today
With the dollar and a quarter
I've got.*

And how do you like this one from the BC WI News Letter:

*Hoard's of gullies now remind
us we should build our lands
to stay.*

*And departed leave behind us
fields that have not washed
away.*

*Then when our sons assume the
mortgage of the fields that
had been our toil*

*They'll not have to ask the ques-
tion, here's the farm but
where's the soil?*

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Notice has just been received that the FWIC Stamp Committee has decided to buy First Day Covers for our new stamp which will be issued May 13th. As this is an expensive project we are asked to publicize the covers widely, so that we can sell as many as possible.

Forms to be filled in with names and addresses of those wishing the covers were sent to various officers of the QWI, or may be obtained by writing to the QWI office. Names and money to cover cost of covers are to be sent to the National Office and of course must be there well ahead of May 13, as they are mailed from Stoney Creek, Ont., on that day.



Mrs. E. Wheeler of Hudson Heights, Que., a life member of the Q.W.I. and convenor for agriculture.

SOLID SENSE

In a way, said John Lindsay in the "Scottish Magazine" recently, the Aberdeen Angus bull that sold to America for 25,000 guineas at the Perth Sales last February typified the farmers themselves — "solid stuff and no nonsense". To them a thing either made sense or it didn't, whether it was standing four-square on its legs in a farm court or printed large on the front page of the daily newspapers. "This ingrained sense of 'fitness' that country folk have makes a mockery of all our cleverness in the towns," he said. "The wonder is that we won't learn the lesson and stop making our own muck of things."

Lindsay recalled the story of the boy in a Scottish country school who could not accept the story of Noah and the animals in the Ark. He was muttering away to himself and the teacher asked him what was wrong.

"The thing's nae possible," he said. "A' thoe bastes tae feed an' said. 'A' thae bastes tae feed an' wateer an' bed doon — forbye muckin' them oot — an' only ane man an' three loons — the thing's nae possible!"

WHAT ABOUT GLEN

(from page 18)

it, is a problem in all of our oat varieties. Glen, too, can only be considered as medium strong. Like the others it may be expected to lodge occasionally under conditions of very high fertility.

Glen straw is slightly shorter than that of Ajax or Shefford. However, this can not be called a short-strawed variety.

This variety produces a comparatively large, white grain, with a medium low percentage of hull. Glen carries a higher proportion of hull than does Roxton, but has less hull than Ajax. On the average, the amount of hull in Glen runs about 25 percent.

Glen is resistant to the main type of stem rust of oats occurring in Quebec at the present time. It also has moderate resistance to leaf rust and to loose smut.

Seed Stocks of Glen

Pedigree seed of Glen is being produced on the Provincial Seed Farm at Macdonald College. Between 500 and 600 bushels of high quality seed will be available from the Seed Farm for general distribution for 1959 seeding. Additional seed should be available through seed dealers from stocks previously distributed to seed growers for 1958 seeding.

Seed stocks are likely to be somewhat limited. However, Glen appears to be a good bet and we suggest that you give it a try in 1959, even if you can only do it on a small acreage.

LETTERS TO GLADDEN THE HEARTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATORS

From a Young Man: "Having received my driver's license after completing a driver-education course, I look forward to 64 years of happy and useful driving. I think driving a car does more to broaden our horizon than anything else our modern world provides. Space travel is still a distance away. I hope I may drive so that, in protecting the lives of those travelling with me I shall also protect others."

From an Older Man: "Having reached the age of 81 with a perfect record of safe-driving, it occurs to me that it would be a nice gesture to turn in my license and retire from driving a car, voluntarily, before I might become a menace to life on the highway."

RATS . . . IN THE BEFFREY

(Continued from page 21)

didn't know whether to feel flattered or embarrassed.

He thought perhaps he better explain it to them. "This is a device to find out how intelligent my son is," he said.

Jurd thought it rather ignorant when some lunkhead muttered "Should find out about his old man first."

Junior was at the front entrance awaiting final instructions. "Now look, Junior," his dad explained. "I want you to get through as fast as you can. I'll have a phonograph playing at the exit so that you can tell which way to go by listening to the music. The rat didn't have that you know. He had to smell his way. I'll go over to the exit now and when I holler 'Go!' you start. Understand?"

"What do I get out of this?"

"This is a game, Junior. Don't you like to play games?"

"The rat got cheese. What do I get?"

Jurd considered. He dug in his pocket for change. "Tell you what

I'll do. I'll give you a dime every time you show up at the exit, and you keep going through till you can go straight through without any mistakes."

"What do I get then?"

"Well, the game's over then Junior. We quit then."

Junior did some deep pondering. "I'm going to make myself some money," he decided finally. "I'll keep on making mistakes all night."

Jurd hastily revised the plan. "Half a buck when you learn how to make the perfect trip through. Nothing till then."

"That's not so good," said Junior. "But I'll take it."

ADVERTISING

DEADLINE

MAY 1st. 1959

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NOVEL DISCOVERY TO AID CANADIAN SHEEP INDUSTRY: PEACEFUL "BULLET"

Sheep raising in difficult cobalt deficient areas has been revolutionized by a discovery made last year in Australia. The discovery, known as the "cobalt bullet" is about to be released in Canada.

The cobalt bullet comes from the laboratories of Australia's Government research agency, the C.S.-I.R.O. (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization).

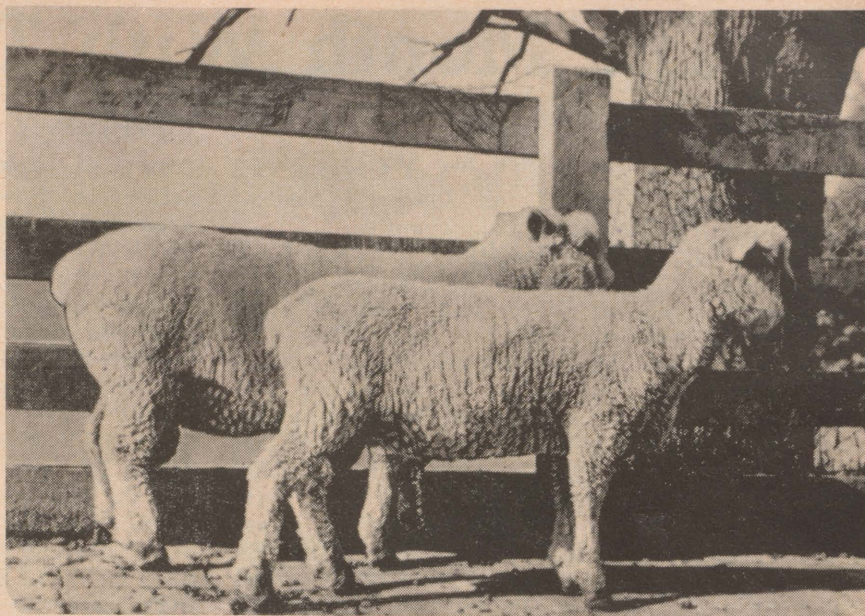
Cobalt deficiency in sheep occurs produce vitamin B12 which is essential in blood formation, ensuring good appetite, growth and wool production.

Cobalt deficiency in sheep occurs in various areas throughout the world including parts of Canada, and causes profit reducing unthriftiness. Cobalt supplements are given to correct this condition.

The Australian discovery is notable for two things — it brings for the first time a simple precise method of supplying cobalt (previous methods: licks, top dressing and other means were inconvenient, uncertain or expensive) — and it presents a novel, entirely new method of administering a supplement.

The cobalt bullet is a hard object about the size of a thimble and is administered directly into the gullet by an oesophageal tube-like gun. The bullet remains in the paunch releasing a constant, regular stream of cobalt into the animal's system.

The length of time the cobalt bullet lasts is not yet determined as the discovery is scarcely two



These two sheep of the same age are from the same flock. The sheep in back was dosed with one Cobalt bullet; the other received no supplementary Cobalt.

years old, but it is believed to be some years.

The release of the cobalt bullet took place late in 1957 and has proved a most effective means of overcoming the deficiency. Millions of sheep throughout the world are now carrying cobalt bullets to protect them against cobalt deficiency. Since the introduction of the bullet in known, acutely deficient areas, tests have been made in "border-line" and even unsuspected-deficient areas. These have proved that the most certain way to determine whether the country is cobalt deficient is by the response of animals to treatment using treated and untreated groups. One such test in Australia showed the following results" Group A (untreated) aver-

age weight 40.9 lb. at commencement, Group B (cobalt bullets) 40.4 lb. After 29 weeks, sheep in Group A averaged 64.7 lb., and those in Group B 77.5 lb.

In making its discovery available in countries outside Australia, C.-S.I.R.O. has selected as its licensees the Nicholas Group of Companies manufacturing pharmaceutical and veterinary products in Australia and England. Cobalt bullets will be supplied in North and South America through Nicholas International Limited and distribution will be through VioBin of Canada.

Arrangements have been made to supply veterinarians, county agents and other distributors with information on cobalt bullets and their application.



You'll probably never see anything but a picture of him. It's a pet wallaby from Australia.



And here a diminutive Yorkshire terrier waits for a date.

The Month With The W.I.

ARGENTEUIL:

Annual meetings were held by most branches and reported for this copy of the Journal. Valentine meetings also reported from many counties.

ARUNDEL held a Valentine Party. DALESVILLE heard a talk on leprosy and other diseases. FRONTIER heard a talk on County and Provincial work by the county president; held a contest "Know Last Year's Programme." JERUSALEM-BETHANY heard a talk on the work done by the Cancer Society. LACHUTE heard an illustrated lecture on England, Scotland and Switzerland. Support was given to the March of Dimes and Red Cross Campaign. MILLE ISLES heard several articles on Quebec Civil Law, wills, succession, duties and Quebec Marriage Laws; ordered cookbooks from Macdonald College. PIONEER heard a talk on a visit to Czechoslovakia. She described life in this Russian zone. UPPER LACHUTE-EAST END held a military whist.

BONAVENTURE:

GRAND CASCAPEDIA held a Valentine Party. A motion was made to suggest to the Superintendent of the Canadian National Railways in Campbellton, N. B. that a phone be placed in the Station. MARCIL held a surprise party for a member who was going to England for a visit; held a card party; distributed copies of *Home and Country*. The *Bonaventure Echo* was discussed as to a second issue of the paper. MATAPEDIA submitted an entry to the Carol Lane Awards for Traffic Safety Programme; held their annual Valentine Party. PORT DANIEL realized over \$4.00 when they sold cookies brought in by members; voted \$25.00 for swings for the Port Daniel Roman Catholic School and \$25.00 to the Shigawake-Port Daniel Intermediate School for hot lunches; saw coloured pictures of Port Daniel and district. RESTIGOUCHE held a Valentine Party.

BROME:

ABERCORN postponed meetings due to snow. AUSTIN held discussion re County President's project of picnic tables, benches and trash cans; heard an article on "Effect of Cola on our Health." KNOWLTON'S LANDING donated diapers to Cecil Memorial Hospital; donated \$5.00 to Red Cross; decided to sponsor County President's project; received material from Eaton's; received two oil paintings for annual bazar. SOUTH BOLTON discussed County President's project and Tweedsmuir Competition; received donation of remnants. SUTTON discussed County President's project; tied quilts for Red Cross.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON:

AUBREY-RIVERFIELD elected officers; sent \$6.50 to Cerebral Palsy Fund. DEWITTVILLE elected officers; realized \$40.00 on a food sale. DUNDEE heard talk by local game warden regarding his work and the Game Laws; sent sunshine box to a former member who is ill; sent cotton to cancer Society. HEMMINGFORD elected officers; are making layette to be sent to Arab Refugee Babies. HOWICK elected officers; made plans for public speaking contest; had a demonstration on the making of salads. HUNTINGDON elected officers and discussed business for New Year.

COMPTON:

BURY discussed Holiday House questionnaire; heard articles on "Save the Children" and "The Honour of Leadership;" heard three poems, "Life's Highway," "Wide Walls," and "Rustic Courtship." They had course in glovemaking; donated \$10.00 to March of Dimes. They decided to try for a link with an Institute Branch in Scotland and to make a study of that country. CANTERBURY sent cooking to sick member; heard reports from standing committees. COOKSHIRE heard annual reports and address by President; held private card parties to raise money for School Bursary. EAST ANGUS heard Miss Partington, St. Lawrence County Nurse, talk on her trip to Rome; held rug course; received \$28.50 from paper drive; donated \$3.00 to Blind and \$3.00 to Red Cross. SAWYERVILLE held hat course at which 28 hats were made; plan to have a food sale. SCOTSTOWN saw a film on Craftsmen at Work; held cooking class with Miss McQuat as demonstrator.

GATINEAU:

AYLMER EAST heard talks on "Preparing for Old Age" and "Life in Hong Kong During the Early Part of World War II;" ordered the yearly addition to the Junior Encyclopedia Britannica for the South Hull Protestant School. EARDLEY heard readings "Won't you Stay for Dinner" and "It's Later than you Think;" had a contest of homemade Valentines and verse. Each number read an item from "Do's and Don't's." KAZABAZUA heard an outline on the Gatineau Co-Op Hospital Services and branch plans to form a group to participate in this. LOWER EARDLEY held their annual meeting. RUPERT heard a paper entitled "Do Our Schools Compare With Europe and Russia?" Roll call: "Accident Prevention." WAKEFIELD heard letter thanking members for collecting \$182.80 for the Blind; donated a bean supper to 82 people at a sleigh ride sponsored by the Community and Athletic Club. WRIGHT sponsored drive for Canadian Red Cross. Roll call: "Tell an Irish Story."

JACQUES CARTIER:

STE. ANNE'S voted \$45.00 to Lakeshore School for Retarded Children; held rug making course under the direction of Miss Ruth Reynolds; collected cotton for Cancer Society; enjoyed buffet supper given by Mrs. Sanders; sent in book of quilt blocks.

MEGANTIC:

INVERNESS heard items for The Federated News and report on Semi-Annual meeting.

MEGANTIC:

COWANSVILLE sent a donation to the fund for retarded children; enjoyed talk re making, baking, and decorating of china. FORDYCE heard talk on Health Units; had a quiz on W. I. Handbook; brought cotton for Cancer Society. STANBRIDGE EAST heard article on "Canadian Women of the Year."

PAPINEAU:

LOCHABER heard talk on customs in Holland at Christmas Season; had demonstrations on handmade quilts and rugs and making Children's Clothes from

old clothes; and buttonhole contest and scrap book contest.

PONTIAC:

BEECH GROVE discussed Exhibits for Fall Fair; brought in articles for sale; Each member to bring a quilt block to next meeting, CLARENDON heard a reading "Of All the Things You Wear, Your Expression is the Most Important!" — entertained husbands at a social evening. Roll call: What You Would Do Were You 18 Again. ELMSIDE heard a talk by District Health Nurse; saw two quilts which are to be sent to Unitarian Relief. QUYON made plans to exhibit at Ottawa Exhibition; sent children's clothing to Unitarian Relief. SHAWVILLE voted \$25.00 to Scouts and Brownies; had a short course in weaving; sent entry to Grandmother's Quilt Blocks in Tweed-smuir Competition; heard talk about how the St. Lawrence Seaway had affected the lives of the people who were forced to move to new homes; had auction sale of White Elephants. WYMAN discussed Exhibits for local Fairs; heard reports from Rink Committees; donated material for work box. Members plan to attend Macdonald Royal.

QUEBEC:

VALCARTIER heard reports given of semi-annual meeting; sent sunshine baskets to two young shut-in boys.

RICHMOND:

CLEVELAND presented gifts to three members having perfect attendance during year. Two of these members have had perfect attendance for ten years. Remnants were sold at the Meeting. MELBOURNE RIDGE donated money to "Care," "Save the Children," and school lunches; had a pot holder contest. RICHMOND HILL had auction of articles which brought in \$6.20, this to be sent to purchase flannel-ette for diapers for Cecil Memorial Home; sent \$10.00 to March of Dimes; presented cups and saucers to 8 members with perfect attendance for year. RICHMOND YOUNG WOMEN'S had a birthday auction which made 60c; had a contest on "Test your Memory." SHIPTON collected dimes for Polia Fund at roll call; heard a talk on the work of the C. A. C. SPOONER POND heard article on work of School for Retarded Children in Sherbrooke; heard news item on work of Miss Christie with Indian women in North-

ern Quebec. WINDSOR MILLS plan to gather clothing for Unitarian Service and also old Cottons for cancer dressings.

ROUVILLE:

ABOSTSFORD had weaving course; gave bursary to locate student; entertained "Golden Agers;" drew up an Honour Roll for departed members; gave old cotton to Cancer Society; had a reception for staff of High School; gave 23 jars of jelly to Diet Dispensary; gave gifts to Children's Hospital; are supporting the hot lunches at school.

SHERBROOKE:

ASCOT were guests of BELVIDERE at a special meeting when films on Cancer were shown accompanied by an explanatory talk given by Dr. Clinck of Lennoxville. ASCOT received two money donations from friends. BELVIDERE helped at Clinic. BROMPTON ROAD heard a reading on Household Hints; donated \$25.00 to School for Retarded Children in Sherbrooke. LENNOXVILLE continued their weekly "Handicraft Get-together;" spent 10 hours at Cancer Dressing work; donated \$10.00 to C. N. I.-B.; heard an article on "Collections Made For UNICEF in Quebec and Throughout Canada. MILBY received two new members; helped at Cancer Clinic.

STANSTEAD:

AYER'S CLIFF discussed changes in prize list; appointed committee to work on history for 50th. Anniversary of W. I.; planned to visit local greenhouse. HATLEY CENTRE sponsored a card party and made a donation to the Institute for the Blind. MINTON held their annual meeting and presented their retiring president with a gift. NORTH HATLEY heard talk on the school fair. STANSTEAD NORTH held their annual meeting and elected officers and conveyors; heard annual reports; welcome one new member.

VAUDREUIL:

CAVAGNOL saw slides on Texas and Mexico shown by local veterinarian who also answered questions on animals; held a card party. HARDWOOD reviewed the year's work; heard reports on hat course and painting for pleasure class; are making a study of a suitable reference book for the school library as a memorial gift.

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RECIPE PAGE

Cooking with Miss McOuat

NO stranger to Women's Institute members throughout the province is Miss Janet McOuat, demonstrator for the Q.W.I. Most members and their friends have at one time or another enjoyed her interesting cooking demonstrations. They have also enjoyed the delicious products which always result, whether they be fancy sandwiches,

tempting supper dishes, home made bread and rolls or mouth-watering desserts. This month we have asked Miss McOuat to choose a few of her favorite recipes, to appear in the Journal. The ones she has chosen are also favorites with anyone who has had an opportunity to try them.

Favourite Ham Loaf

Moist, fluffy, yet easy to slice. If you don't feel like fussing, just omit glaze and decoration.

- 1 lb. ground fresh pork
- 1 lb. ground uncooked ham
- 2/3 cup medium cracker crumbs
- 1/2 cup chopped onion
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- dash pepper

Thoroughly combine pork, ham, crumbs, onion, milk, egg and pepper. To mold, press into a loaf pan. Then turn out into a shallow baking dish. Bake in moderate oven 350 degrees F. 1 1/2 hours in all. During last half hour of baking time, spoon on Mustard Glaze.

Mustard glaze adds a sweet-sour accent and a pretty shine to ham loaf.

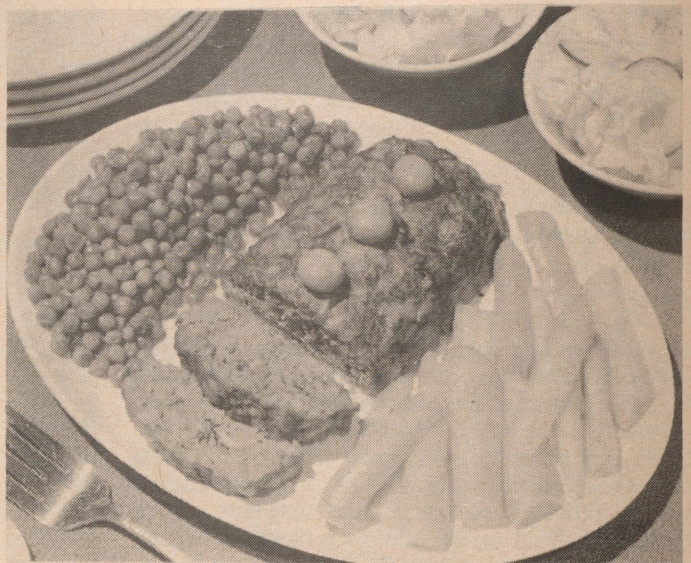
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1 tbsp prepared mustard
- 2 tbsp vinegar
- 2 tbsp water.

Thoroughly combine brown sugar and mustard. Stir in vinegar and water.

Upside-down meat loaf

- 3 tbsp butter
- 1/4 cup brown sugar
- 3-4 pineapple slices
- 8 whole cloves
- 1 lb ground veal or pork
- 1/2 lb, ground ham
- 1 cup bread crumbs
- 2 eggs beaten
- 1/4 cup tomato catsup
- salt and pepper to taste

Melt butter in loaf pan, and brown sugar. Insert cloves in pineapple and put the slices on top of brown sugar mixture. Combine remaining ingredients and pack in pan. Bake at 350 degrees Fahrenheit for 1 hour. Serves 6.



Stuffed bacon round

- 3 lbs peameal back bacon
- 2 tbsp fat
- 2 cups fine bread crumbs
- 1/2 tsp poultry dressing
- 1/2 tsp salt
- dash of pepper and paprika
- 1/3 cup brown sugar
- 1 tbsp. cornstarch

Slit bacon through centre and from end to end. Use sharp bladed knife and have slit about 2" wide. Rub fat into bread crumbs, add seasonings and raisins. Spread slit in bacon with a spatula and press in crumb dressing. Bake at 325 degrees F. until tender (about 1 hour and 20 minutes). Rub mixture of sugar and cornstarch into soft fat. Glaze in hot oven 450 degrees F. for a few minutes. Chill, slice when cold.

Pimento Filling

A good nourishing sandwich filling for the lunch box.

- 1 tin pimento
- 1 pkg cream cheese
- dash cayenne
- 1/2 tsp salt
- 3 hard cooked eggs
- 1/2 cup top milk or cream
- 3 tbsp vinegar
- 1 tbsp flour
- 2 tsp. butter
- 3 tbsp vinegar

Melt butter over hot water, add flour and stir until smooth. Slowly add milk. Cook until thickened and smooth. Add vinegar slowly. Cool. Add a little to the cream cheese, and cream until smooth. Stir in the rest and beat until all is smooth and creamy. Add pimentos, which have been run through the chopper. Add seasoning and the hard-cooked eggs, rubbed through a coarse sieve.





MAPLE-BRAN LOAF

Preheat oven to 350°F. Meanwhile, sift together 1½ cups sifted flour, 3½ teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons sugar. Stir in 1 cup bran, ½ cup finely chopped dates. Combine 1 beaten egg, 2/3 cup warm milk, ½ cup pure or maple-blended syrup, ¼ cup melted butter or margarine; stir into dry ingredients. Pour into greased 8 x 4-inch loaf pan. Bake 1 hour.

'GREEN THUMB' OF WOMEN BEST IN RICE TRANSPLANTING

Only to women is entrusted the transplanting of rice in the paddies of Ceylon.

They have the right touch, and no machine has yet been developed that can do the job.

"They wear a 2½-yard skirt, a sleeveless blouse and a band around their heads to protect them from the sun, then work the whole day," explained Lady Coomaraswamy to Women's Canadian club.

Here with her husband, the High Commissioner for Ceylon to Canada, the speaker was describing her countrywomen and her land with vivid gestures and graphic phrases at a meeting Wednesday afternoon.

"Women are more agreeable to change than the men who won't alter methods, so perhaps some day women will be replaced in this arduous task."

Interested in Women's Institute work, Lady Coomaraswamy spoke of nursery schools for children, whose mothers were thus enabled to work in the fields, or do handicraft to augment their meagre income.

"Women are taking an increasingly large part in government affairs," explained the speaker. "We

It's Maple Syrup Time Again!

MAPLE ZUPPA INGLESE

Prepare 1 package yellow cake mix in 2 layers, following package directions; let stand several hours. Pour 2/3 cup each pure or maple-blended syrup, rum over each layer. Let stand 20 minutes. Meanwhile, prepare ½ package instant vanilla-pudding mix; chill. Put layers together with pudding in between. Serve topped with whipped cream. Serves 12.

MAPLE PORK CHOPS

Lightly brown 6 pork chops, cut 1 inch thick. Place in flat baking dish. Mix together ¼ cup chopped onion, 1 tablespoon each vinegar, Worcestershire sauce, 1½ teaspoons salt, ½ teaspoon chili powder, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, ¼ cup each pure or maple-blended syrup, water; pour over pork chops. Cover; bake 45 minutes at 400°F., basting occasionally. Uncover; bake 15 minutes more. Place chops on platter. Chicken sauce with flour; pour over meat. Serves 4-6.

have a woman minister of health, a deputy minister and two women in the lower house."

Education is free from kindergarten to the end of university, regardless of class, creed or color.

The speaker caused some amusement by insisting that she had seen in western cities, hair styles that might have been copied from pictures found on the walls of ancient ruins excavated in Ceylon.

"We gained our independence in 1948, and now we must build our life and country on those old foundations, not an easy task."

Mrs. H. H. Steen, president, announced a meeting on Sept. 24 with M. J. Coldwell, leader of Federal CCF party as speaker. On Oct. 1 Mr. Eric Morse, executive secretary of Association of Canadian Clubs, will speak.



MAPLE SALAD DRESSING

Heat ¼ cup pure or maple-blended syrup to boiling point; cool slightly. Gradually stir in 3 well-beaten egg yolks. Cook 1-2 minutes, stirring constantly until thickened; cool. Stir in 1 tablespoon lemon juice, pinch each salt, pepper; chill. Whip ½ cup heavy cream; add pinch ginger. Gently fold cream into maple-syrup mixture. Serve with fruit salads. Makes 1 cup.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

CLOSETS will be easier clean if you plan storage space so that nothing sits on the floors. Use pull-out trays for shelves for underwear, sweaters and other clothing that should lie flat.

To remove peach, pear, cherry plum stains, sponge the stains with cool water, then work in glycerine or a soapless shampoo. Let stand several hours then apply a few drops vinegar for a minute or so, then rinse thoroughly in water.

Wash mirrors and windows with a chamois which has been dipped in soapy water. Wring out the cloth and rub briskly until all water has been absorbed.

When buying sheets, look for the highest possible thread count, firm selvages and well-stitched hem.

USE the vacuum cleaner to remove abrasive sanding and steel wool particles from pieces of furniture you are smoothing as well as from the floor.

RATS . . . in the Belfry

(from page 24)

Jurd went around to the other side, hollered 'Go!' and started the phonograph on *Land of Hope and Glory*. He took out his watch. The gentlemen lining the fence began to nod and titter. Three minutes went by, four, five. . .

"Moly Hoses!" Jurd said to himself, "he can't be trying the scamp! The rat made it in six." He called "Junior! Where are you?"

Junior's voice came floating up out of the labyrinth with anger attached. "Now how would I know?" he asked.

"Well hurry, son. Keep on trying."

The next time Junior's voice was heard, it had more anger than ever in it. "This is a mess!" he said. "I'd sooner wash dishes!"

Six minutes went by. So did seven. Eight. The neighbours on the fence began to laugh out more boldly. It was certainly fortunate that they didn't know how fast the rat had done the trick. That would have made it very embarrassing, indeed.

UDDENTLY from the mysterious and tangled ways of the inner sanctum, Junior's voice burst into angry sobs. "I'm lost!" he wailed. "Daddy I'm lost!"

Jurd turned the record over a second time to '*Waltzing Matilda*' and said "Listen for the music son and keep calm. You're coming closer."

But Junior wailed all the louder. "Come and get me, Daddy!" he demanded. "I'll go nuts in here!"

Jurd went around to the front and went in with the laughter of the bystanders smarting in his ears. He followed the sound of Junior's wailing and after three or four false turns he was soon at Junior's side and wiping his tears on his sleeve. "There, there," Jurd comforted. "I didn't want you to take it that seriously. But it's too bad you gave up. You were almost through. Come with me. I'll show you how it's done."

Jurd led off. Of course he knew it was hardly fair to let on that it was so easy. Why shouldn't it be easy? To him at least. He had built the thing. You simply took the first turn to the left, then two to the right, the first one after that which went left, missed the next two turns altogether, and then took two more rights. It shouldn't be hard with the music to guide you.

But when Jurd had taken all the turns and counter turns he thought he should take, he was right back where he started from. "That's odd," he said to Junior. "I was sure that would take us out."

Junior began to cry again. "You're lost too!"

Jurd said "Pipe down, son. Do you want to hear us outside? Keep calm, son." Jurd led off again. Maybe it was two left turns there, instead of those first two right. No, that wasn't it. Dead end that time. The music stopped. "Well, Moly Hoses!" Jurd said angrily. "That's just the way things happen when you can't do anything about it. Every time!"

Junior began to whimper again. Jurd could hear a ripple of mock applause from the sidelines outside. He felt sweat rolling down his neck. "Won't someone even shut off the blasted phonograph for me?" he complained. "Well, let's turn around and find out way out to the front again, then."

They had worse luck than ever. What was more, it was getting dusk. "How about hoisting me up so I can look over the top, Daddy?"

Jurd said "My son, when I was your age my father taught me that only cowards and bums give in. We'll find our way out of here or die in the attempt!" Then, lest Junior should recall that speech too accurately next time his dad thought him stubborn, he said "And you wouldn't want those fellows outside to know that we were too dumb to find our own way out, now would you?"

"I don't care what people think," said Junior. "I just want to get out of here!"

Suddenly a woman's voice arose above the conglomerate noise of the crowd. It was Toots, shrieking from their veranda across the road. "Jurd! Jurd! The bulldog's been down cellar again. The potato bin is swarming with rats! Come quick!"

Jurd wondered what was the strongest word he dared say in front of Junior. Why did things like this always happen at such awkward times? He yelled back "Keep calm, Toots! Keep calm. Kick the dog out of the house and lock the cellar door. I'll be there in a minute!"

He thought he could hear Churchie rolling down the front steps in front of a broom.

"That stupid fathead of a dog!" he said. "We've been trying for two days now to teach him to leave

those rats alone! Why can't he learn?"

Churchie must have heard them talking about him for in less than a minute he rounded one of the dark corners and came wagging his fat body against their knees. Junior sat down on the ground and let Churchie lick his ears. "Gool old Churchie!" he said. "Look Dad, Churchie doesn't seem to have any trouble finding his way around in here."

Jurd was struck square in the brain with a great burst of illumination. "I wonder if he could find his way home again!" He bent over and took a lace out of his boot and tied it around the dog's collar. "Go on home, Churchie! Get!"

Churchie looked up with his big brown eyes full of hurt and humiliation.

"Go home, you stupid mutt! Go home!" Jurd tried to start him off with his foot.

Churchie lay down to receive a beating. Nothing but a bonfire would have moved him and Jurd had no matches.

"Let me try," said Junior. "Give me hold of that lace." He bent down and patted Churchie on the shoulder. Churchie stood up and licked his ears again. "Rats!" said Junior.

It was a wonder that the lace didn't break. "Blast!" Junior gasped. "Jet propulsion!"

As the light of the front entrance struck his eager eye, Jurd reached forward and grabbed the improvised leash. "Here, let's pretend we're dragging the dog out," he said. "It would look better."

PORK OUTPUT CONTINUES VERY HEAVY

When final figures are in for March, it appears that average weekly hog runs for the past month will top 175,000, compared to only 122,300 a year ago.

With March, the first half of the 1959-60 hog marketing year will be completed. The total commercial output of hogs from October through March will apparently top 4¼ million head, or about 1¼ million more than in the same period a year ago. This extra supply has been partially absorbed by heavier domestic consumption but the Agricultural Stabilization Board has stored the balance of some 48½ million lb. of surplus product.

3 all-new tools to make LEAFY hay

There's big news this year in haymaking! Allis-Chalmers is introducing three new, faster, smoother-working hay tools.

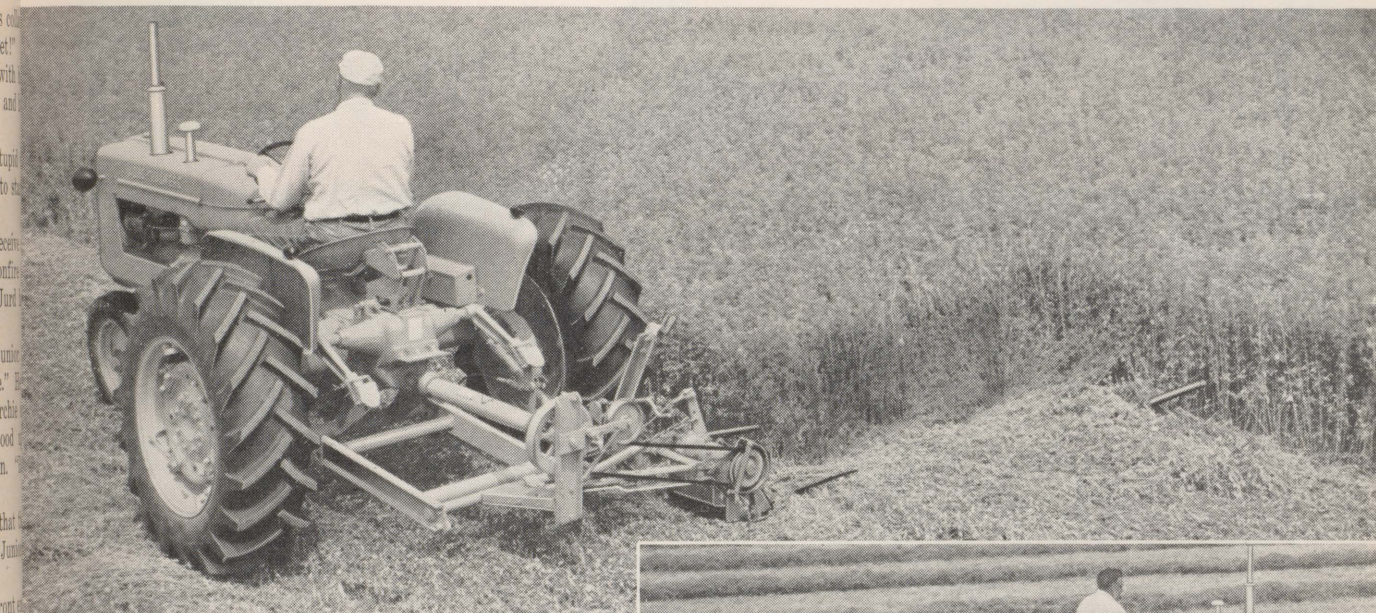
First is the rugged, no-pitman Model 80-R, tractor-mounted mower with TWIN-WHEEL balanced drive. Smooth, fast action, cuts cleaner and quieter.

Second, the super-smooth, tractor-mounted No. 77 parallel-bar rake moves hay a shorter distance from

swath to windrow . . . saves more leaves.

Third, the No. 10 Model ROTO-BALER rolls hay into leafy, weather-resistant round bales — *non-stop*.

These tools make better hay . . . faster. They help save the leafy, nutritious goodness for more livestock gains . . . increase production and profits. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer or write for free information.



New Mower! The 80-R provides new advantages in a no-pitman mower. It has TWIN-WHEEL drive and new bridge-built frame for maximum strength and rigidity. Glides through heaviest hay — cuts faster, cleaner. Quick-attaches to A-C tractors. Trail-type No. 7 mower fits all make tractors.

New Rake! The new No. 77 is the latest and best of the popular parallel-bar rakes. Attaches to Allis-Chalmers tractors with SNAP-COUPLER hitch and is hydraulically lifted and lowered. Where tedding is wanted as well as raking, the trail-type No. 7 is used. Operates with all make tractors.

New No. 10 Model ROTO-BALER! Offers all the advantages of weather-resistant round bales . . . with non-stop operation. Companion to the standard model — lowest-priced, big-capacity baler on the market.



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